

# Army secures directory of IRA men

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Recent claims by the security authorities in Northern Ireland that intelligence about the intended activities and the command structures of the two wings of the IRA has improved dramatically in the last three weeks are substantiated in part by a document marked secret which was drawn up recently by intelligence staff at British Army headquarters.

The document is a six-page list accounting for as many leading members of the IRA as are now firmly known to exist and this list, while still full of gaps, is impressive and comprehensive.

The list was drawn up over the past two weeks on the basis of intelligence gathered during interrogation of men at one of the two interrogation centres near Belfast (there is now a third in Armagh but results from questioning there have yet to find their way into this latest edition of the British Army's IRA staff list).

The document lists the staff, their addresses and all other known information about them, and works from the most senior downwards. Thus those on page one include men like Joe Cahill, John McGil, Sean Keenan, and David O'Connell (of Amsterdam fame) whose membership of the IRA has been well known for some time.

The real interest of the list is the extent to which it names men holding positions of comparative junior rank within the IRA in Belfast and throughout the six counties of Northern Ireland.

Names and addresses are now apparently known for as many as eight and rarely fewer than three of the 10 command staff—commanding officer, adjutant, intelligence officer, and so on—of each battalion.

The new overall commander of the IRA in Belfast is now named as Mr. Seamus Twomey and his address, his known contacts, and the make, colour, and number of his car are all given. In addition the authorities believe they know the names of the five men who are believed to be in the IRA in Belfast, and the names of the five men who are believed to be in the IRA in the other five counties.

The list is evidently rewritten fairly frequently. For instance, the name of Mr. Patrick McArdrey is missing. He was a senior staff member of the Ardara battalion in Belfast who was wanted by the Royal Ulster Constabulary for questioning in connection with the deaths of three Scottish soldiers last March, but he was one of the first men to be shot dead by snipers in the fighting that broke out after the big internment swoop on August 9.

More junior activists within the IRA are also named. The two ships are due in Oban this morning.

All naval coastal patrol ships have been alerted to watch for "unauthorised vessels" near the British coast in the wake of reports of IRA gunrunning.

Last night the Ministry of Defence said the Alda had been intercepted by the Belton "because the Dutch vessel was within our territorial waters."

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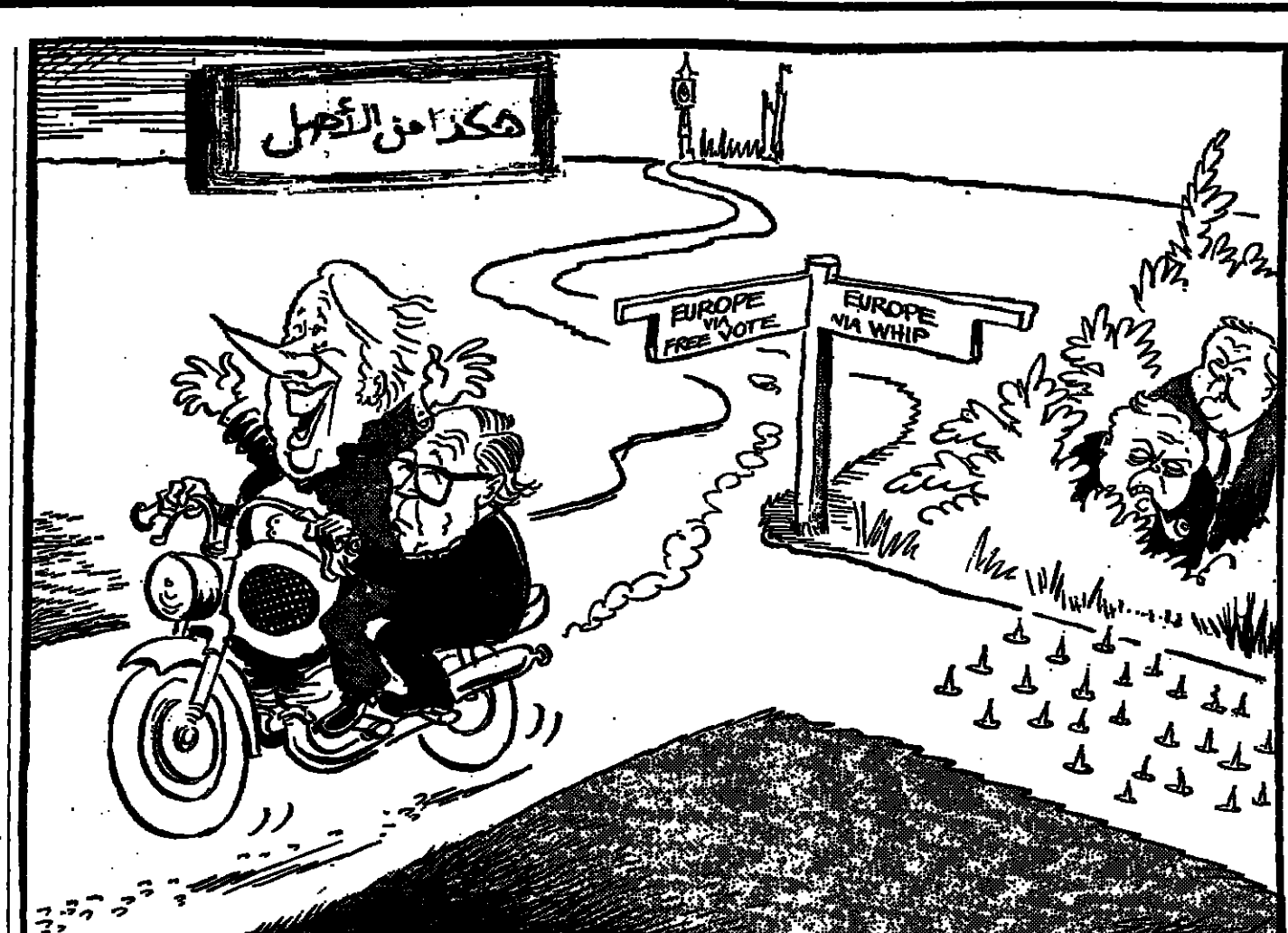
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## Labour keeps three-line whip against entry

By IAN AITKEN

The Shadow Cabinet last night decided to stick to its intention to force a straight vote against entry into the European Common Market on the terms negotiated by the Government.

All the signs are that it will impose a three-line whip on Labour members in spite of the Government's decision to allow a free vote on its side next week.

The Shadow Cabinet met for 70 minutes at Westminster after a narrow vote by the Parliamentary Labour Party in favour of imposing a three-line whip at the end of the six-day Commons debate on EEC entry.

Mr Wilson and his colleagues, adhering to protocol, are understood to have refrained from discussing specific whipping arrangements, which are theoretically the province of Mr Bob Mellish, the Opposition Chief Whip.

But in the light of yesterday's vote it is now almost impossible to see how Mr Mellish could do other than recommend a three-line whip, even if he wished to, when he faces the Parliamentary Labour Party again tomorrow.

Any other course would threaten to shake the party to pieces.

Last night's shadow cabinet meeting was the continuation of a meeting earlier in the day, which was notable for the first jarring sign of personal animosity in the long series of discussions on the Common Market.

Mr Douglas Houghton, the party chairman, is reported to have launched a wounding attack on his old friend and ally, Mr James Callaghan, for his stand against the Market since leaving office. As someone remarked: "It was like the breakup of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers."

The Shadow Cabinet's decision was a difficult one. Mr Wilson and his colleagues were split on the spot by the voting at the meeting of the parliamentary party. Even pro-Market members were surprised when 87 voted for Mr Michael Stewart's pro-European resolution.

But it was the vote on Mr Hamilton's plea for a free vote that raised the most serious difficulty for Shadow Ministers. It was defeated by only 140 votes to 111.

It is already clear that there will be a massive defection by Labour MPs next week, headed by the party's deputy leader, Mr Roy Jenkins. A substantial number of the 87 who voted for the pro-European motion will undoubtedly defy party policy by voting or abstaining in the Commons on October 28.

The Shadow Cabinet finally rejected any idea of tabling a "reasoned amendment" to the Government motion for the coming Commons debate. However, it is understood that Mr Wilson himself suggested that it might be a good idea to table such an amendment calling for a general election.

This is reported to have been welcomed by Mrs Shirley Williams and other pro-Market Shadow Ministers, but only if the amendment were phrased in general economic terms without being specific about the Common Market. This was promptly rejected by the anti-Market majority, and it was agreed to stand out for a straight vote.

It was Mr Wilson, whose unopposed re-election as leader of the Labour Party was announced during the meeting, who moved the official Shadow Cabinet recommendation that the party should oppose entry on the present terms taking account of the decision of the Labour conference earlier this month.

In the course of his brief, almost perfunctory, speech, Mr Wilson criticised Mr Heath's decision to allow a free vote in the Commons on October 28. He thanked the "payroll vote" of Ministers and junior members of the Government, he said, it would not be a free vote at all. The only meaningful free vote would be a general election.

Mr Michael Stewart, the former Labour Foreign Secretary, moved a convoluted amendment which paid nodding respect to the party conference decision against entry, but nevertheless declared that the party should accept the present terms as preferable to an abandonment of Britain's application for entry. The amendment reminded Labour MPs that entry had been "strongly sought for by the Labour Government."

Mr Stewart argued that there would be grave consequences for Britain if, having come so far, he were to turn back now. No one could have expected better terms than those negotiated by the Government, and opposition to them would tend to drive the party into the extreme position of opposing entry on any terms.

He claimed that Labour's Socialist friends in Europe would be shocked by a decision to oppose entry, and that it would not be possible to pick up the pieces later and resume negotiations for entry.

He took on the argument that a vote for entry would be a vote to keep the Conservatives in office, arguing that the vote on October 28 could not really bring the Government down in view of Mr Heath's decision to allow a free vote on his side.

After a brief debate, Mr Callaghan replied by arguing that a major change had taken place in the world on August 15 when the United States had suddenly imposed its import surcharge and had taken the dollar off the gold standard. This was a turning point in world trading and financial arrangements, and yet the Market was proposing that Britain should enter a closed, protective organisation at a moment when she should be throwing her weight behind more open trading arrangements.

"It is the wrong road to walk with the Tories," he said.

At this stage, Mr Douglas Houghton, the party chairman, put the amendment to a show of hands. It was voted down by 151 to 87, a substantially larger pro-European vote than had been expected. When Mr Houghton put the Shadow Cabinet's anti-Market recommendation it was carried by 159 to 89.

Mr W. W. Hamilton (West Fife) then moved a motion calling for a free vote in the Commons on October 28. His motion also paid nodding respect to the Labour Party conference's five-to-one vote against entry, but emphasised the long-standing convictions of many Labour MPs. It accepted that the party would have to have a clear policy in the speeches delivered from the Opposition front bench, but called on the chief whip to allow MPs to vote in the division lobbies "in accordance with their conscience."

Mr Hamilton described himself as a "lukewarm European." But he insisted that the party had adopted a more liberal policy towards discipline in recent years, and had adopted a code of conduct which permitted members to abstain on matters of deeply-held conviction. Most of the party leaders had at one time been in favour of entry, but were now standing on their heads. Not all Labour MPs were so facile, he said.

The party would look foolish if it did not now follow the lead set by the Government, and allow a free vote.

Mr Bob Mellish, the chief whip, replied to the debate by saying that it was his job to take account of the feelings in the party. He never wanted to see the bitterness and hatred of the 1950s recur.

But he insisted that there was a conference decision against entry, and now a parliamentary party decision against entry. He asked Mr Hamilton to withdraw his motion, and when Mr Hamilton refused, he invited the party to oppose it.

## Liberals to meet

By our Political Correspondent

Liberal MPs, who were the first to be allowed a free vote on EEC entry, will decide today what action they will take on the decision which would allow a free vote to enter on October 28.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Whip, said yesterday that his party had always made clear that Liberal MPs would be free to vote as they choose on the issue. The Government's decision to allow Conservative MPs a free vote had been no surprise since the Liberals never felt that Ministers had closed the door on the idea.

"Labour have made a great mistake in not taking the opportunity of following the other parties' lead. It is ridiculous that Labour MPs are to be whipped into voting against entry when every other MP is being allowed to follow the dictates of his own conscience," he said.

The outsiders of Corwen in Merioneth. Dozens of sheep drowned. Streets in the town were under four feet of water and the London-Holyhead road, which passes near, was reported to be "barely passable."

Earlier, torrential rain had stopped traffic on the M1 between Nottingham and Derby and a tanker driver was killed on the M6 near Warrington when his vehicle jack-knifed on the wet road.

Winds gusting to 60 mph caused many power failures in south-east Kent, with overhead lines supplying Sandwich, Walmer, and Rye blown down. Many trees were uprooted and some shop windows in Deal high street were blown in.

By evening coastguards reported wind in the Strait of Dover blowing at a steady 50 mph.

## Floods end day of storms

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Gale force winds and some of the heaviest rainfalls in years laid a trail of distress from one end of Britain to the other yesterday.

Manchester had more rain than in any day in the past 94 years. There were blackouts because of soaked generating equipment; motorway crashes; and traffic jams on roads blocked by flood water.

At sea, while as many as 100 ships are due in Oban this morning, all naval coastal patrol ships have been alerted to watch for "unauthorised vessels" near the British coast in the wake of reports of IRA gunrunning.

Last night the Ministry of Defence said the Alda had been intercepted by the Belton "because the Dutch vessel was within our territorial waters."

## Surrey goes all-in at last

SURREY, with 57,000 secondary schoolchildren, is going comprehensive. After six years of argument, the County Council yesterday passed a five-year scheme providing for middle schools followed by 12-18 comprehensives or transfer to sixth-form colleges after the age of 16.

A Conservative amendment to keep an anticipated 100 places at State schools for children of special need or specialised aptitudes succeeded by 44 votes to 43. Four grammar schools may leave the State system.

## Pupils rebel

PREFECTS at a Yorkshire grammar school want to resign from their office. They have told their headmaster that they are "fed up with being intimidated by the younger boys." The mass resignation attempt came after one sixth-former was beaten unconscious by junior pupils at Oakbank School, Keighley. "Some of us are getting frightened," one of the sixth-formers said yesterday. The headmaster commented: "I am sympathetically considering the prefects' request. I can see their point."

## Fan dies

LONDON police yesterday began a murder investigation after the death of a teenager involved in a fight between football fans on Saturday. The dead youth was Arian Norton, aged 17, of Nayland Drive, Sidcup.

## Female squad

THE FIRST women immigration officers have been appointed to the Home Office squad at Heathrow Airport, London. The five—whose duties include comparing passengers with their passport photos—began work this week.

## Flare path

A RED flare was seen soaring over Great Yarmouth harbour yesterday. The town's lifeboat put to sea and all shipping in the vicinity was diverted to help in the search. After some hours, a police patrol noticed a bearded man sitting beside a small boat in the water. He had, it turned out, been to a wedding. On the way home he let off a few fireworks and then toppled into the lake.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Nixon tries to save Vietnam policy by appeal to Democrats

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, Oct. 19

President Nixon put his prestige at stake today by calling 40 Democrats to the White House in a last-minute effort to prevent Congress from voting for a total US military withdrawal from Indo-China by next spring.

Republican leaders were, however, so concerned at the House that they decided to block a direct vote

## Britain ready for security talks

By HELLA PICK

Britain does not want to be squeezed out of East-West negotiations. In a speech at the Foreign Affairs Club last night, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Britain and other middle Powers may be left out in the cold by the United States, Russia and China. The Foreign Secretary displayed a new-found enthusiasm for an East-West security conference, even though he evidently remained convinced that Moscow is still determined to overthrow capitalism.

The time is almost ripe for multilateral preparation for an East-West security conference. This the Foreign Secretary conceded, but he obviously does not believe that such a conference will resolve the inherent conflict between East and West. He recalled that Mr. Brezhnev is still saying that international life is a struggle between two systems and that one is destined to defeat the other.

The Soviet spy case has evidently helped to confirm Sir Alec's suspicion of Russian motives. But he held out the olive branch to Moscow and said he hoped that "the action we have taken will have removed the necessity to mention it for a long time."

He went on to make a rather hollow appeal to Russia for an expansion of trade, saying that he hoped that the expansion of Soviet diplomats will not have an adverse effect in this

direction. Sir Alec also pleaded for more cultural and technical exchanges.

But his most important remark was concerned with the European security conference. In the last 15 months, the conditions for such a conference had been steadily improving, he noted. He would like the conference to discuss both the problems that divide East and West, and the ways in which the two "conflicting systems might fruitfully cooperate. He would like some permanent machinery set up but doubted that the conference would deal with security matters as such. These would have to be discussed separately in negotiations on a mutual and balanced reduction of force.

Here Sir Alec was concerned with two factors: first that troop reductions must not disturb the present fine balance between East and West, and secondly that all the countries interested must be involved in the negotiations. There must be no private deals on force reductions between Washington and Moscow.

Sir Alec's speech came only a day after the Soviet charge d'affaires called at the Foreign Office to press for early moves towards an East-West security conference. His answer should give some encouragement to those who believe that the expansion of Soviet diplomats will not have an adverse effect in this

## Nobel prize 'not stolen property'

Stockholm, October 19 — Alexander Solzhenitsyn, winner of last year's Nobel Prize for Literature, said in a letter published today that he is willing to receive the Nobel diploma and medal at the Swedish Academy in Moscow at any time but not "in secret."

His letter to a Norwegian journalist, Per Egil Hegge, formerly a Moscow correspondent, was made public by the secretary of the Swedish Academy, Mr. Karl Gierow, and was published two days before the Academy meet to select this year's prizewinner.

There are strong indications that the 1971 prize will be awarded to Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet, who is now serving as Ambassador to Paris. Andr   Malraux, Heinrich Boell, Guenther Grass, and W. H. Auden are high on the list of favoured candidates.

Solzhenitsyn is critical of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Palme, who said in a letter to the "New York Times" that the Government has no influence over the Academy.

Mr. Palme's remarks surprised Solzhenitsyn. "Is the Nobel Prize really stolen property which has to be handed over behind closed doors without witnesses...?" he asked.

Solzhenitsyn said he was "deeply moved" by Mr. Gierow's offer to come to Moscow to present the prize. But he said that the Academy must first come to terms with the Soviet authorities.

In reply Mr. Gierow said he is prepared to present the prize personally to Solzhenitsyn "in whatever forms are chosen. Solzhenitsyn is known to prefer to receive the prize before Christmas or in January next year. — UPI.

## Uganda reports border shelling

BORDER CLASHES on the Uganda-Tanzania border were reported by both countries yesterday. The Ugandans said President Nyerere's troops had shelled Uganda positions across the border for four hours, killing two civilians and wounding one soldier. A Government statement issued in Dar-es-Salaam said Ugandan troops attacked Tanzanian soldiers at a border village and the Tanzanians returned the fire without loss.

## Expelled

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has ordered a US diplomat to leave the country within 48 hours. Mr. Samuel Wise was last week named as one of a number of American diplomats who had been in close contact with a Czech intelligence officer who was convicted of spying.

## Bishop's vote

ROMAN CATHOLIC bishops at the synod in Rome have urged the Church to continue barring married men from becoming priests. This is the result of the votes in the synod's 12 working committees which reported yesterday.

## Visiting Japan

JOHN CONALLY, the US Secretary to the Treasury, is to visit Japan and other Asian countries to discuss international economic matters after attending the inauguration of South Vietnam's President Thieu on October 31.

## Quick change

BRUNO KREISKY'S, Austrian Socialist minority Government resigned to pave the way for his reappointment at the head of a majority Cabinet. Herr Kreisky's party won an absolute majority in general elections 10 days ago.

## Flu again

FLU is forecast for Britain this winter by the World Health Organisation in Geneva. "If the coming season is to conform to the usual pattern there may be some influenza this winter as the virus A2/Hongkong/68 was absent during the winter 1970-1971 and England seldom enjoys two influenza-free winters," the organisation said yesterday.

## 7-year switch

HONGKONG'S outgoing Governor, Sir David Trench, has left the territory at the end of a seven-year term of office. He is to be succeeded by Sir Murray Maclehoese, a career diplomat whose recent posts include ambassadorships in South Vietnam and Denmark.

## Royal tribute

QUEEN ELIZABETH laid a wreath of scarlet carnations and white gladioli on the tomb in Ankara of Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey.

## More who wait than serve

Italian prisons hold more people awaiting trial than convicted prisoners serving sentences, the National Institute of Statistics announced in Rome yesterday. There are 9,009 convicted and 12,429 people waiting for trial.



Stranded by the lowest level of the Rhine in seven years, boats and barges are cut off from traffic at Duisburg after an unusually dry summer.

## Russians overlook attack

BY JONATHAN STEELE

Eighteen hours after the attack on Mr. Kosygin in Ottawa on Monday the Soviet News Agency Tass yesterday put out an 11-line description of what it called a "provocation" adding that the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, had expressed "profound regret" at the incident.

It is clear that both sides are anxious to minimise it and for their part the Canadians put the Soviet Prime Minister under strict security yesterday. Mr. Kosygin was encircled by a group of 10 bodyguards as he entered the Parliament building for his second round of talks. Only a small group of demonstrators had gathered outside.

Later the Canadian Jewish Congress held a demonstration, but Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant US Jewish Defence League, was refused entry to Canada and sent back to New York.

Writing in "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party daily, the two Soviet journalists covering the visit said that Canadians were giving Mr. Kosygin a hospitable welcome. "The Soviet Union and Canada are neighbours. They have no disputes, no problems of interstate relations that could not be solved with due consideration for mutual interests," they wrote. "But such relations are not to the liking of some elements and they stultic efforts to create 'problems' and hindering the development of these relations."

A Hungarian immigrant, Geza Matrai, aged 27, of Toronto, was remained in custody yesterday in connection with the incident. Police said Matrai, a former hairdresser, had a history of active involvement with extreme right-wing groups.

## Bus bombed

A bomb destroyed a bus near Haifa yesterday shortly after a "suspicious" parcel had been noticed in the vehicle and 40 passengers had been evacuated.

Three passengers were slightly injured by the explosion for which Palestinian guerrillas later claimed responsibility. Several arrests were made in the area.

## Seating Peking 'way to peace'

United Nations (NY), October 19

Japan, declaring that the future peace and security of Asia was at stake, today called for the admission of China to the UN — including the security council — together with the retention of Formosa.

On the second day of the General Assembly's debate on the issue, the leader of the Japanese delegation, Mr. Kiichi Aichi, urged members to support a resolution — co-sponsored by Japan — to require a two-thirds majority to unseat Formosa. He also supported the US Ambassador's motion yesterday for priority for the two-thirds majority proposal.

Mr. Aichi, whose Government hesitated for weeks before deciding to join the US and nearly a score of other States as co-sponsor, said it was "taking a positive and open-minded attitude in dealing with this question, with the hope of further reducing tension in our part of the world."

To cope with the changing situation in Asia it was all the more imperative that the Assembly give broad and sober consideration to the whole question of China with objectivity and fairness, and not in a one-sided way.

He added that the first basic factor was that there were two Governments confronting each other across the Taiwan Straits. Sixty countries had diplomatic relations with Formosa and 65 with China.

Pakistan also seeking the seating of Peking, maintained that the representation issue had been clouded and should be seen as one of restoring China to her rightful place.

Dr. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's special envoy, arrives in Peking tomorrow on a second discreet mission to pave the way for the President's visit there next year — but there was no official Chinese reference to the matter. Nor was there any mention of the UN debate concerning China's admission. — Reuter.

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## Dr Banda denounced by 14 nations

Mogadishu, October 19

A draft declaration presented to a 14-nation East and Central African conference here today urged all African States to break any ties they might have with South Africa and reaffirmed that armed struggle was the only way to liberate Southern Africa from white rule.

In an obvious reference to Malawi's President Banda, the draft said the meeting had examined the implications of the visit of one African Head of State to South Africa and Mozambique.

It went on to condemn the policy of dialogue being pursued by a "small group of African leaders" and pledged continued backing to the use of force. The draft was presented for final approval to the five Heads of State and nine delegation leaders present at the conference.

The conference has already agreed on proposals aimed at wider regional cooperation in such fields as civil aviation and communications. It also agreed

on group membership for Gabon and Equatorial Guinea and decided to accord observer status at future meetings to all member States of the Organisation of African Unity, and to liberation movements recognised by the OAU.

Our correspondent cables: The East and Central African group was designed as an informal body where leaders could exchange views on regional problems. Now with 14 members and additional proposed, the atmosphere is anything but informal and the OAU secretariat runs the conference.

Some delegates are accusing the OAU's secretary-general, Diallo Telli, of playing politics with the group and of trying to enhance his own prestige in readiness for next year when his term of office expires and he must stand for reelection. In fact, nobody's prestige is likely to be enhanced by the latest resolutions and declarations, and little progress has been made towards regional cooperation.

## Fischer takes the lead

By LEONARD BARDEN

Bobby Fischer (United States) took a one point lead in a world chess championship in eliminating an Estonian when his Russian opponent Tigran Petrosian resigned.

move 67. Fischer played a ending with impeccable technique as his rook penetrated into the heart of Petrosian's position.

When Fischer's king rook a bishop combined in a charming attack on Petrosian king.

The unfinished position was White (Petrosian to move) at Q8, rook at Q8, king at K5, pawn at Q8, K4, K3, K2, K1, rook at Q4, rook at Q2, bishop at Q4, pawn at Q3, K4, K3, K2, K1.

This could well prove a decisive encounter. In a match Fischer's lead of 3½ with only six games left in force Petrosian to abandon tortoise-like style for a more open game.

## \$250,000 aid

Christian Aid yesterday said it would provide \$250,000 in aid to help refugees in India, bringing aid so far over \$250,000.

## RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

TRAINING—Be read for the Broadcasters boom and the commercial stations. Keep your eyes peeled for the latest in the industry. Reporting, TV and Commercial Announcing in your spare time — through "North America's foremost Announcers' Training Course" now offered in London. Find out if you can. Call for your free information. 01-486 6337. National Institute of Broadcasting (Canada).

## TELEVISION

Nader-mania continues: the Wilcox empire takes the first of three large bites ("The Case for a British Nader, Part 2"—"Man Alive," BBC-2, 8.10). More on Friday and next week. The Search for the Nile continues (BBC-2, 9.20). So does "A Family at War" (ITV, 9.0). Coleman returns with soccer and boxing (BBC-1, 9.20).

## BBC-1

9.15 a.m. Schools: Engineering Craft and Science; 9.38 Science All Around; 10.0 Music Time; 10.25-10.45 Gwlad a Thref: Dyna'i Walith; 11.5 New Horizons; 11.35 British Social History; 12 noon Zarabanda: Spanish. 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.

1.0 Disc a Dawn. 1.30 Watch with Mother. 1.45 News. 2.5 Schools: 2.5 Out of the Past; 2.30 Twentieth-Century Focus. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Singing, Ringing Tree. 5.20 Screen Test. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News. 6.0 Nationwide. 6.50 Tom and Jerry. 7.0 Owen, MD. 7.25 Star Trek. 8.10 Softly, Softly: Task Force. 9.0 News.

## BBC-2

11.0 a.m. Play School. 6.05 a.m. Open University: Arts. 7.5 Places for People: London's Lambeth. 7.30 News. 8.0 Times Remembered: Hero de Rance. 8.10 Man Alive: Case for a British Nader.

9.0 Look, Stranger: Cottage on a Cliff—Cornwall. 9.20 Search for the Nile. 10.20 Spain is Different. 10.50 News on 2. 10.55 Late Night Line-up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m. Schools: 10.20-10.45 Conflict 11.0-11.15 My World. 11.16-11.31 Finding Out. 11.35-11.55 Fusion. 1.40-1.55 p.m. Seeing and Doing. 2.0-2.20 The Messengers. 2.22 Primary French. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park. 2.30, 3.05. 3.15 Play Better Tennis. 3.40 Paulus. 3.55 Matinee. 4.25 Tea Break. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.20 Totters Towers. 5.50 News from ITN. 6.0 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Smith Family. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 The Saint. 9.0 A Family at War. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Bless This House. 11.0 Professional Wrestling. 11.45 What the Papers Say. 12 midnight Aspects of Faith.

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WALES (as BBC-1 except)—6.0 p.m. Wales Today and Nationwide. 6.50 Heddidi. 7.15 Gregynog. 7.40-8.10 Maes A Mor. 11.22 Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except)—6.0-6.50 p.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. 11.22 Regional News.

NORTHERN (Grampian)—10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park. 2.30, 3.05. 3.15 Play Better Tennis. 3.40 Paulus. 3.55 Matinee. 4.25 Tea Break. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.20 Totters Towers. 5.50 News from ITN. 6.0 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Smith Family. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 The Saint. 9.0 A Family at War. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Bless This House. 11.0 Professional Wrestling. 11.45 What the Papers Say. 12 midnight Aspects of Faith.

SOUTHERN—10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park. 2.30, 3.05. 3.15 Play Better Tennis. 3.40 Paulus. 3.55 Matinee. 4.25 Tea Break. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.20 Totters Towers. 5.50 News from ITN. 6.0 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Smith Family. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 The Saint. 9.0 A Family at War. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Bless This House. 11.0 Professional Wrestling. 11.45 What the Papers Say. 12 midnight Aspects of Faith.

WALES (as BBC-1 except)—6.0 p.m. Wales Today and Nationwide. 6.50 Heddidi. 7.15 Gregynog. 7.40-8.10 Maes A Mor. 11.22 Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except)—6.0-6.50 p.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. 11.22 Regional News.

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## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.: VHF 6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. Weather. Preview. 7.0 Today's Papers. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.50 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. Weather. 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## Rebels tortured claims judge

By our own Reporter

Many of the 193 Union members who were put on trial in Marrakech, Morocco, this week were tortured, according to a report published by the International Red Cross. Dr. H. Woerner, a West German federal court judge, who ended the closing session of the trial, says the tortures used the preliminary proceedings at Marrakech were described as "a series of blows, electric shocks and burning with cigarettes." One of the prisoners had a skull fractured during the trial. Dr. Woerner also says that sentences "show a frightfulness which should not be put silently by world opinion." Five were sentenced to death and six given life imprisonment. The state had demanded 49 sentences and 123 life sentences as punishment for alleged political crimes. This, says Woerner, "disregards human rights." Even if the prosecution had been correct, the death sentence "would still be a brutalisation of the principles of the civilisation of our time."

He also condemns the extradition of two men from Spain. No addition treaty existed and the action violated the right of asylum declared in Article 1 of the UN declaration. "One to agree with the opinion by the defence that such a rashly incorrect procedure would result in the invalidity of the entire proceedings involving these accused."

Woerner concludes that it is not a show trial. "But the political effects on opposition and circles of disaffection by means of the law was not a show trial. But the political effects on opposition and circles of disaffection by means of the law was not a show trial. But the political effects on opposition and circles of disaffection by means of the law was not a show trial."

## New phase in 'thinning out' Gaza Arabs

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, October 19

Israel is building camps for Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip — and aims to move in half the population from the larger existing camps. I learned today that the first batch of new huts will be ready "in a few weeks."

It will be the second phase in the policy of "thinning out" the larger camps, partly to make life harder for guerrillas and partly to "normalise" conditions in Gaza. The first phase, in which about 8,000 Arabs have been moved, has been completed. "Up to now we have been limited by the amount of alternative housing we could offer," an officer said to me today.

Huts in the new camps will be of the same materials — concrete board — and of the same size and appearance as the present huts, built by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. But they will have much more space between them, to make military patrolling easier and to allow families to expand their own homes.

**Objected**

It has not yet been decided whether to invite UNRWA to run the new camps. Mr. Blau, the deputy director in Gaza, told me tonight that the agency had not been informed about them. Its reaction would probably depend on where they were, he said.

UNRWA appears to have objected to the movement of refugees to El Arish because the town is outside the Gaza Strip in Egypt "proper." The new camps will be near to Gaza and other towns in the Strip and not as far afield as El Arish.

The Israeli officer said this was not for political reasons. "We regard El Arish as in the same military area as Gaza," but El Arish had no economic potential for absorbing more people.

Refugees who have been moved to El Arish — where housing conditions are good for some but worse than the original camps for others — have to come back to Gaza once a month to draw their UNRWA rations.

The officer admitted that the policy of moving out refugees to houses vacated by Egyptian soldiers in El Arish had not been a complete success. Strip.

OCTOBER in Rome is always the most crowded month, but there has never been one as cruel as this. If the subject most discussed inside the Synod has been priestly celibacy, the subject most discussed outside has been the traffic.

Kilometres of words have been printed in the past decade about the traffic problem in the Italian capital. Never, until this month, has it come so close to the edge of the end.

The presence of 210 synodal bishops and their staff, the arrival of one million European tourists, and the return of Roman families for the opening of the school year, have made Rome a city under siege.

Even the taxi drivers have deserted the centre, preferring to lie in wait in the suburbs for a stray passenger. During the peak hours, which have spread now to include the 90 minutes each side of midday, and the 90 minutes before and after sunset, both cars and pedestrians seem to be frozen in their places.

The girl who takes the telephone calls for the radio-taxi service has been answering urgent pleas for taxis with the terse announcement that "Rome is paralysed." There is nothing to be done.

The paralytic seizure eventually passes and one gets to one's destination, but with the depressing certainty that another seizure is due in a few hours.

The day the Pope opened the Synod, he spoke about the Church being subjected to too many pressures. As he spoke, a water main collapsed under pressure near an important crossroads leading to the Vatican. Streets were flooded and traffic was blocked for two days. Elsewhere in Rome, another thoroughfare saved by a series of catacombs in that area.

Many bishops at the Synod have abandoned their habitual residences in their national colleges to live in hotels and convents outside the centre, which allows them to get to St. Peter's on time. But the time the next Synod is called, perhaps arrangements will have been made to house it and hold it in the catacombs, the only place not blocked by traffic.

During the first week of this international Roman Catholic assembly, it was said by several bishops that the Church would have less trouble and unrest were it not for the mass media.

Without exception, all of the attacks on the press have come from bishops representing countries which have had a brief, or no, history of democracy. Cardinal Wysynski's attack was the most virulent. He obviously prefers a controlled press. He has one in Poland, even though he does not control it.

Last month the Pope appointed an American priest, with appropriate qualifications, interviews during the Synod

## Letter from the Vatican



'Rome is paralysed. There is nothing to be done... but one priest finds a way

to be the new head of the Vatican's press relations, but he arrived at the post too late to improve arrangements for this Synod. It is the usual confusion, run in an improvised fashion which would be acceptable only if the press were reporting from a bomb site where once the Vatican stood.

With all the empty marble halls in the area, the English-language press briefings were first held in the doorway of the Sala Stampa, where traffic noise exceeded even that of the goings and comings of 500 other journalists.

Now someone has opened a door at the rear of the building and found there a quiet, unused room for the briefings. It is irritating to think that it has been there all these years. The blackboard in the room has "Merry Christmas" chalked on it.

The bishops have been warned that they are not to hold press conferences or grant interviews during the Synod

may delete anything which he thinks the Secretariat of State would not find suitable, even coming from the mouths of the successors of the apostles.

The approved Italian résumé is then translated into English and other languages. By the time the official highlights of, say, Cardinal Heenan's speech are ready for the outside world, they have become the translation of a translation of a translation.

IF PRESS arrangements remain chaotic, the proceedings in the Synod are often like the libretto of an avant-garde opera: all solo arias, no counter-responses. The celibacy situation has divided the stage into thirds. One part wants to maintain mandatory celibacy for priests. Another part wants married men ordained when there is dire necessity. The third part wants to ordain married men even when Rome does not recognise a state of necessity.

As one bishop said last week in a private chat (no interviews allowed): "What we need is for three men, representing those three views, to face one another in the Synod for a proper debate to see how the arguments stand up." As it is now going, the Synod is an end-of-term performance of a school of recitation. Hopefully, some evangelical work is going on behind the scenes.

THE ITALIAN press had Cardinal Mindszenty flying to Vienna last Sunday morning to take up residence there in a Hungarian seminary. He is still here in Rome. Neither the Vatican nor Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna, want him in the Austrian capital. During his exile of nearly 15 years in the American Embassy in Budapest, the Hungarian Primate wrote six books, including a history of communism.

The only way to prevent them from being exploited, to the damage of the détente which the Holy See and the eastern Socialist countries have been building, is to keep Cardinal Mindszenty and his manuscripts enclosed in the Vatican.

If he were to turn his residence in Vienna into an anti-Communist centre, the Hungarian Government would probably stop granting exit visas for seminarians to study there. Further, Cardinal Koenig's other post, as head of the Vatican's secretariat for dialogue with non-believers, would be put in jeopardy.

It is significant that after being invited to co-celebrate mass at the opening of the Synod, Cardinal Mindszenty has not been included in subsequent Synod meetings and his name is not on the official roll-call. On the rare occasions when he leaves the tower where he lives in the Vatican, he is always escorted by a prelate whose job includes keeping him from the press.

The Cardinal may find that his 15 years of silence have not ended.

George Armstrong

## Talks with Yahya ruled out by India

New Delhi, Oct. 19

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, today ruled out talks with President Yahya Khan of Pakistan to ease the mounting tension between the two countries.

The trouble stemmed from the military regime's actions in East Pakistan and that was not an Indo-Pakistan problem, she told a news conference. "What is there to discuss between India and Pakistan?" she asked.

Matters had to be settled between the military and the elected leaders of Bangladesh, as she called East Pakistan. To improve what she described as a grave situation, there had to be an end to "atrocities" by the Pakistan army in Bangladesh and the creation of conditions in which the nine million refugees in India could go back.

Mrs Gandhi referred to the massing of Pakistani troops on India's borders and "threatening noises" made by Pakistan. But her planned visit to Western Europe and the United States, due to begin on Sunday, would go ahead.

"We have been doing, and will continue to do, everything possible to avoid an armed conflict," Mrs Gandhi declared.

President Yahya's reported offer of a mutual troop withdrawal from the borders had to be viewed against other strong anti-Indian moves. There was a saying: "How can you shake hands with a clenched fist?" Mrs Gandhi told a questioner.

Meanwhile, troops of both countries maintained their positions, separated by only a few hundred yards in places. One correspondent reported from the town of Fazilka near the border with West Pakistan that families were moving towards the interior, their belongings piled into carts. But there was no general evacuation order and no sign of panic.

While civilians sought safety away from the frontier areas, long army convoys trundled to forward positions. Both sides appeared to have broken ground rules which stipulate that regular troops should stay five miles from the border. — Renter.

● Six right wing political parties in East Pakistan announced today that they had formed a political alliance to contest the forthcoming by-elections in the province. The six parties are the Pakistan Democratic Party, Jamae Is Ami, Nexame Islam, and three factions of the Muslim League.

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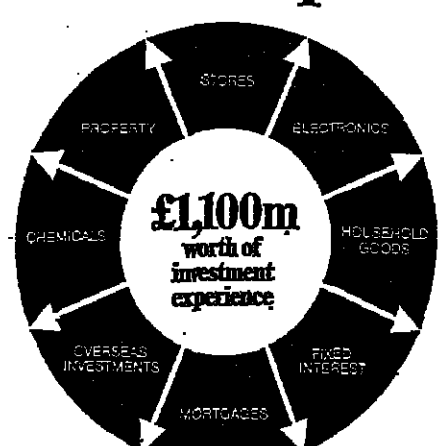
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"IN YOUR country you have centuries of experience. We are very new in this path. We lack experience, tolerance. In 1949 Professor Toynbee was in Ankara. I was Deputy Premier and we were preparing the new electoral law. I said to him: 'Professor Toynbee, you have written that democracy is impossible in Muslim countries, but you see how we get on. He replied: 'But will you transfer power when you lose the elections?' 'Certainly,' I said. 'And will the regime that comes after you do so too?' 'Certainly.'"

Most educated Turks, like Mr. Erim, the Prime Minister, who spoke these words, are very keen to make their Western-style democracy work. They regard it as an essential part of Atatürk's legacy even though 1950, 12 years after his death, marks for them the "beginning of democracy." It was then that Atatürk's Republican People's Party did indeed hold fair elections and relinquished power to the Right-wing Democratic Party which soundly thrashed it at the polls.

It was at least in part because the Democratic Party itself, growing dictatorial under Adnan Menderes, seemed unlikely to follow the RPP's example, that the army intervened to overthrow it and, with a new Constitution, brought in civilian safeguards against would-be dictators.

The Turks look about them and say that their country is an oasis of freedom in a desert of tyrannies. The Arabs seem to prove their principle negative yardstick. All our terrorist wit set fair trials, they say: not for us the barbaric summary executions of Numeiri's Sudan. West Europe is their positive yardstick, and it pleases them to be told — as Olivier Reverdin, President of the Council of

DAVID HIRST on Turkey's Western-style dream: the last of three articles.

## The steep path to democracy

Europe's Consultative Assembly, did recently — that there seemed nothing illegal about all the current trials. But is democracy in the fullest sense compatible with the continuous reforming process which they regard as another main part of Atatürk's legacy, if the RPP, the party of reform, can never win in free elections?

Atatürk once wrote in his diary that, dramatically confronted with the full extent of Turkey's backwardness, he experienced a kind of revelation and posed himself the question: shall I lower myself to my people or bring them up to me? He chose the latter course. He himself always remained the fairly benign autocrat, forcing through reforms by decree. But at the same time he pointed Turkey in the direction of democracy, with the result that his heirs in the RPP, in their desire to pursue his reforms, have to rely on persuasion to achieve them and, as a result, so far, has not really worked.

The RPP represents the Turkish elite, the army, the bureaucracy, the intellectuals, who gave their heartfelt backing to Atatürk. But it is precisely this identification with Government, the widespread feeling that the RPP is the State-party, which has alienated the mass of ordinary people with their age-old suspicion of authority. The RPP has not got more than 20 years, but what the peasant

remembers of its rule is bullying officials and gendarmes making them build roads and schools, interfering with their religious beliefs and taking them renouncing the time-honoured fez, a symbol for Atatürk — but not for them — of ignorance and fanaticism.

Of course Turkish democracy never did shed all the coercive elements of Atatürk's rule. Undoubtedly the harshest of these is the army of "anti-separatist" legislation aimed squarely at the Kurds. If every nation has its blind spot, the Kurds are surely Turkey's. "Speak about the Kurds," one Left-winger told me, "and you will automatically be linked with dark external forces plotting the humiliation and dismemberment of the nation." A harsh judgment, but not, I fear, all that exaggerated. After Colonel Turkish, the neo-fascist leader, had explained to me that he was a "self-determination" for all Turkish peoples, who theoretically stretch all the way to China, I asked him about the Kurds.

"That's entirely different," he replied, "they are our brothers. They were never a nation — they only have 8,000 words in their language, if you can call it a language, which is a hotchpotch of Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Armenian. They have no alphabet. It is only intellectuals, traitors, enemies of the Turks who stir them up."

Turkish has a limited following but it is extraordinary how

representative politicians, far removed from Turkish in other ways, tend to use this language, not to say his actual phraseology, when it comes to the Kurds. It does not seem to occur to them that the Kurds, brutally suppressed in Atatürk's time and still rigorously denied all forms of self-expression in Turkey itself, naturally seek to express themselves outside it.

Atatürk was against class warfare, and this is another coercive element preserved in the Constitution whose effects are very much felt today. But he was also against what he considered to be the profoundly obstructive effect of Islam on social progress.

Profiting, like the Left, from the excessively liberal Constitution of 1960, the Right has recently made something of a comeback. Until March "Bugün" was one of Turkey's best-selling newspapers. Apparently supported by Saudi Arabia, it listed Jewish businesses under the title "Know your enemy." It called for a return to theocracy; it praised the Damned, the wily despot who cynically exploited religion in a bid to save his dying empire; it inveighed against the miniskirt and extolled the virtue of Saudi womanhood. Distributed in mosques and coffee shops, it acquired such popularity that its editor took to going on speaking tours. It has now been closed. So have the secret religious schools that

had been springing up. A sect called Nure, "The Illuminated," a kind of latter-day Dervishes, has been banned. An NCO has just been given 11 months imprisonment for propagandizing for a religious state. As for the secular Right, Colonel Turkish's commands have been suppressed.

But this degree of coercion does not help the RPP. In fact it hampers it, because to make it more attractive — a fact of life which Mr Demirel and the Justice Party have naturally exploited.

Demirel, himself peasant, knows how to speak to peasants. He played subtly, and sometimes not so subtly, on the religious sentiments which the RPP had offended. He built mosques and free enterprise easy-going ways with the domineering ways of the RPP. And of course even if there were no fundamental reforms, normal economic growth did improve life for the peasants under his and Menderes's rule.

It might be thought that the inhabitants of the urban slums, the gecekondu, would turn against Demirel. But basically, it seems, they are still peasants at heart and some basic amenities, such as electricity, water, and the dangers of crime, have been enough to keep them loyal. Besides, sociological studies show that most of the big-city immigrants cling to the old hope, in line with Durkheim's free enterprise philosophy, of one day setting up in business, or earning

enough to buy land and live like the local squire they always used to envy.

It is not surprising therefore that, although Mr Erim says he will not stay in office as Prime Minister one day, one hour against the will of Parliament, there are some who hanker after the autocratic days of Atatürk, or at least some kind of elitist system whereby the RPP could offset its permanent electoral deficit.

One man who does not believe in this is Mr Ecevit, who resigned his post as Secretary-General of the RPP in protest against his party's decision to join the "above parties" Government of Mr Erim. He heads the younger left-wingers of the party who, winning a sweeping majority at the party congress in 1970, felt strong enough to announce that the RPP was no longer a "mass party" but a "class party." It was Mr Ecevit who spoke of the danger of a "sophisticated Greek junta."

It is still a danger, he told me, but the danger comes less from the army than from those "anti-democratic" forces who, by brokering deals — forces on the extreme Left and those of the elite who, seeing themselves a permanent minority in Parliament, would like to bring the army into politics with themselves as its parliamentary executives.

Ecevit believes the RPP can eventually secure a majority in parliament. The peasants, he

Nihat Erim

says, are not naturally reactionary nor fundamentally resistant to reforms if only they are properly democratically consulted about them. The party can overcome its stereotyped image in their minds, presenting itself not as the bully of old but as their true friend. It is possible, in a new, higher synthesis of Atatürkism, to have both reforms and democracy.

If things were allowed to run their natural course, Ecevit might well be proved right, and the best way to undercut a destructive extreme Left is surely to provide a solid, effective, moderate alternative. But things are not running their natural course. The army is in a hurry for quick results. The Constitution has been amended to the disadvantage of the Left, the old-guard leadership of the RPP, frightened by recent rightwards shifts in the party, is radicalising and flailing, and the present "above-parties" technocratic coalition, at least as responsive to the soldiers as to Parliament, is in itself a halfway house to full-scale military takeover.

## Spanish workers fight police

From our Correspondent

Madrid, October 19  
Production at the Seat car factory in Barcelona came to a virtual halt today after a sit-down strike and fighting between workers and police in which one worker was shot and seriously wounded.

The shooting happened yesterday when police evicted workers from the No 1 shop of the Seat factory after a sit-in of 6,000 of the work force. The workers were protesting against the dismissal and trial of fellow employees who took part in previous strikes.

As a result of the incident, the entire day shift was locked out until next Monday, and only about a quarter of tonight's evening shift appeared at the factory, which was surrounded by heavily armed municipal police.

Elsewhere in Barcelona there were brief sympathy strikes and sporadic demonstrations today by students and workers. But apart from at least 30 people taken into custody yesterday, no new arrests were reported. There was no word from the authorities or the Seat management about the condition of the worker who was shot.

Five policemen, three factory guards, and a number of workers were injured in yesterday's fighting. The Spanish news agency, Cifra, said demonstrators at the Seat factory, Spain's biggest car producer, making Fiat vehicles under licence, toppled the horses of mounted police. Informal sources said demonstrators also threw rocks, tools, and chunks of metal at the charging police force.

According to the civil governor of Barcelona, the workers were first ordered to end their sit-in by representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the management, and the State-run trade unions organisation, the "Sindicatos." The civil governor claimed that all but about 600 obeyed the orders to evacuate the premises. These police moved in.

The civil governor claimed that the disturbance was instigated by persons who were not connected with the firm.

## British girl strangled

The Athens coroner said yesterday that a young English woman whose body was found on the shore near the Greek capital on Monday had been strangled three days earlier.

She was identified as Miss Ann Chapman, aged 23, of Putney, a free-lance reporter for the BBC station, Radio London.

Her father, Mr Edward Chapman, said yesterday at his home in Putney that she had gone to Greece two weeks ago to report on tourism in Crete, Corfu, and Rhodes.

Miss Chapman was a BA of Manchester University.



Ann Chapman

## EEC seeks agreement before facing US

From RICHARD NORTON-TURNER: Luxembourg, October 19

Common Market Foreign Ministers today reassured each other of the intention and the need to agree on a joint position both in future trade negotiations with the United States and in face of growing American criticism of the Community's own trading practices. They have asked the European Commission to draw up a list of grievances, on both sides, hopefully in time for the GATT council meeting to be held in Geneva on November 16.

Germany's Common Market partners are clearly upset about reports — now officially denied — that the US treasury Secretary, Mr Connally, was seeking a separate agreement with the Bonn Government that would involve a selective lifting of the American import surcharge.

At today's meeting Mr Schmelzer, the Dutch Foreign Minister, said, "It is rumoured that the United States intends to discriminate (between Community countries) are correct, it will not be easy to maintain

our moderate position." The German delegate, Herr Rosenthal, is understood to have stressed that his Government wanted a joint Community position as much as the others.

As expected, the Ministers have no nearer an agreement on how to solve the commercial and monetary difficulties, and the Commission to draw up a list of grievances, on both sides, hopefully in time for the GATT council meeting to be held in Geneva on November 16.

The Six, including West Germany, seem to be at one in recognising that before they can have effective discussions with the US, they must resolve their present differences. These are centred on the French reluctance to float the franc and the West German opposition to strict controls on speculative movement.

Senior Community officials

recognise that the Nixon Administration's tactics of playing it tough and relying on lack of coordination among the Six has demonstrably paid off.

Some countries, ideally, would like to negotiate a deal balancing the removal of the American import surcharge against general revaluations of the EEC currencies before the year is out. But it is significant that West Germany today stressed that the Community must first come to an "interim" agreement among themselves on parity realignments. The Commission, meanwhile, should try to find out how far the US is really willing to negotiate.

The visit of Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Commissioner responsible for foreign trade, to Washington on Thursday and Friday could be useful, although the Commission is not optimistic about any great developments emerging from it.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Schuman, said it was too early for the Community to negotiate with the US, as the Community would be doing so from a position of weakness. The Six do not want to swap a removal of the surcharge and President Nixon's protectionist measures for part concessions on their part. They would be prepared, however, to swap them for monetary concessions in the form of revaluations.

The strategy of the Common Market thus seems to be that they must get at least an interim agreement among themselves on both a common negotiating position with the US and on currency realignments within the Six, at the latest by the beginning of next year. If possible they must, in parallel, negotiate more ambitious currency realignments with the US in return for the abolition of the latest American trade measures.

Then, perhaps next year, the Community must prepare a major round of negotiations with its trading partners, and particularly the US, which would also involve non-tariff barriers to trade, burden-sharing on defence, and aid to developing countries.

## Germans in Ottawa

By Our Defence Correspondent

West German army officers are in Ottawa to study the possibility of using Canadian training facilities similar to those recently made available to the British Army. The offer is in line with Canada's stated policy of contributing to NATO effectiveness without basing more troops in Europe.

The areas to be inspected by the German team are in Manitoba and Alberta. The forces of Holland and Denmark already make use of Canadian facilities, and the Italian Air Force recently completed an aircrew training programme in Western Canada.

Washington, Oct. 19  
President Nixon asked congress today for broad powers to control almost all sectors of the United States economy at least until April, 1973, as part of his campaign to check inflation.

He asked for the extension of his authority to control wages and prices, and for new standby authority to stabilise interest rates and dividends.

Mr Nixon hopes that his

## France hits at US curb

FRANCE has asked her EEC partners to set up a Customs barrier against United States aircraft and aerospace products in retaliation for President Nixon's 10 per cent import surcharge. M. Henri Ziegler, newly appointed president of the Association of French Aerospace Industries, said in Paris yesterday.

His group could no longer accept discrimination and sought protectionist measures. He suggested that a 15 per cent Customs barrier be raised against American goods.

M. Ziegler, who is also president of the Aérospatiale company, called for more cooperation between Britain and the EEC countries in aerospace. Solidarity is a matter of life or death for Europe. Goodwill is not enough. We should pool our resources and have adequate authority in running our affairs.

He said he expected the British and French Governments would set a price for Concorde next month: Aérospatiale officials estimated it would be about \$11,600,000.

In Strasbourg, the European Parliament was told that President Nixon's measures to defend the dollar may lead American firms in Common Market countries to transfer part of their production to the US, and so increase unemployment in the Community. — Reuter.

## Surcharge to be levied by Denmark

Copenhagen, October 19

Denmark's new minority Social Democratic Government followed the United States example today by imposing an import surcharge to help it to overcome its balance of payments difficulties.

The Finance Minister, Mr Henry Grunbaum, told Parliament that the surcharge would be in force until March 1973, and would be three phases: first at 10 per cent, then at 7 per cent from June, 1972, and finally at 4 per cent for the last three months.

The surcharge will come into effect tomorrow, but goods already despatched to Denmark will be exempted from the surcharge.

Denmark has a current balance of payments deficit of about \$200 million a year and a net short-term foreign debt of about \$4,000 million.

The surcharge is part of emergency economic legislation announced today, just over two months since the Nixon Administration imposed its 10 per cent import surcharge. — Reuter.

## Nixon wants new economy powers

Washington, Oct. 19  
President Nixon asked congress today for broad powers to control almost all sectors of the United States economy at least until April, 1973, as part of his campaign to check inflation.

He asked for the extension of his authority to control wages and prices, and for new standby authority to stabilise interest rates and dividends.

Mr Nixon hopes that his

## French budget to curb price rise

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 19

The French National Assembly today opened the debate on a budget which the rapporteur, M Guy Sabatier, described as "rigorous, courageous and dynamic" and which is likely also to prove controversial. The Confederation of Cadres has already expressed its objections to certain tax modifications which it described as "demagogic."

Presenting the proposals, the Minister of the Economy and Finance, M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing placed the budget in the context of a total economy policy whose three objectives were to maintain the present parity of the franc, to restrain rising prices, and to sustain the national growth rate. Thus, in spite of the sluggishness in the economy of her European partners, none of whom expected a growth rate of more than 4 per cent France was aiming at 5.2 per cent. Domestic consumption was scheduled to increase by 5.4 per cent, exports by 8.1 per cent and industrial investment by 5.3 per cent.

The most striking feature the Minister said, was the increase of 13.8 per cent in credits for equipment, together with an increase of 20 per cent in authorised programmes. Telecommunications, motorways, and housing were the main items here. To balance a reduction in State subsidies to agriculture, there were considerable increases in welfare benefits.

On prices, which at present are the chief subject of public preoccupation, M Giscard d'Estaing said the Government aimed to bring down the rate of increase from the present 0.5

per cent a month to 0.3 per cent a month.

The flashpoint of the National Assembly debate is likely to be reached on Thursday, when the "rente Pinay" is due to be discussed. This loan issue, which pays only 34 per cent interest but is exempt from tax and from estate duty, has proved a handy instrument for heirs seeking to avoid heavy death duties.

M Jacques Marette, a UDR deputy, has refused to withdraw his amendment, passed by the finance committee of the Assembly, which would forbid the sale of "Pinays" until they had been held two years.

M Giscard d'Estaing has already stated that "in the name of the Government," he would refuse to modify the regulations governing the loan. It is known that he is supported by M Pompidou and by the Prime Minister, M Chaban-Delmas, both because to change the regulations would be to go back on an undertaking, and, more materialistically, because it would infuriate the money market, which is going to be needed to finance the proposed investments.

M Marette's position is that policy is a matter of morals as well as efficiency and that fraud on inheritance should not be confused with confidence in the currency. He adds that the Assembly has often voted on the first reading amendments which did not have the support of the Government.

It is possible that a solution may be found in some variant of M Edgar Faure's proposal of repaying the Pinay loan which otherwise would not fall due until the year 2012.

## Gurnsey wants to tell House of fears

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr John Peters, organiser of the Gurnsey Constitutional Association, is seeking permission to stand at the Bar of the House of Commons and tell Mr Peter Gurnsey, president of the House of Commons, that the UK entry into the EEC would destroy the Gurnsey constitution, which has lasted for 700 years.

The islanders suspect that the articles of association proposed by the Council of Ministers of the EEC would have this effect.

The Speaker is considering the appeal, which was reported to him yesterday by two anti-Marketiers, Mr Alf Morris (Lab) and Mr Neil Martin (Con). Mr Peters sent each of them a telegram in which he reported that a petition had been sent to the Queen in Council with the signatures of half the adult population of Gurnsey.

Mr Peters said in his telegram that no information on the island's future status was obtainable from the British Government. Permission to address the House from the Bar

was sought because Gurnsey had no voice in Parliament.

Mr Morris said yesterday he had quoted to the Speaker a precedent of 1788, when Mr John Dumaresq, president of the House of Commons, had appeared at the Bar of the House to argue against the Government decision on the export of wool.

Mr Martin said yesterday the islanders recalled that at the time of the EFTA agreement they had been given only 11 days to consider its effect on their economy.

## Strike shuts down Venice

Venice was brought to a standstill yesterday by the second general strike this month called to protest against the closure of an aluminium plant on the mainland which will throw 800 people out of work. The strike was for three hours in most industries.

The proposed legislation sets a penalty of \$5,000 for each violation of existing and future economic controls and provides for an emergency court of appeals to review complaints of wage-price decisions by the two semi-autonomous boards being established by Mr Nixon.

Reuter.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be telephoned (subscribers only) or sent to The Guardian at 51, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, or to The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ. For a full list of conditions, see the back of this page. Births, marriages and deaths are not acceptable by telephone. Your copy should reach us by 5 PM on the day before insertion date.

### BIRTHDAY

GORDON — DOMINIC GORDON, Gentle, 10th, 5.

### DEATHS

ARIELI — On October 17, 1971, in hospital, CELIA ARIELI, pianist, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Nava Funeral Services, 24, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

ATHERTON — On October 19, suddenly in hospital, TOM ROUGHSEDE, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

BLEACKLEY — On October 17, 1971, at her home, Mrs. JACKSON, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

CHAPMAN — On October 18, 1971, in hospital, CELIA ARIELI, pianist, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Nava Funeral Services, 24, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

CUMMINGS — On October 19, 1971, in hospital, FLORENCE, aged 85 years, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

DYSON — On October 17, 1971, suddenly in hospital, ALICE DYSON, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

FORD — On October 19, 1971, in hospital, North Wales, DOROTHY FORD, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

HOLMES — On Monday, October 18, 1971, at her home, Mrs. MARY HOLMES, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

JOHNSON — On October 17, 1971, suddenly in hospital, JOHN JOHNSON, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

### DEATHS (continued)

MCCLELLAN — On October 19, 1971, suddenly in hospital, MRS. MARY MCCLELLAN, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

NAWOCZYK — On October 18, 1971, in hospital, MRS. MARY NAWOCZYK, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

ROBERTS — On October 18, 1971, in hospital, MRS. MARY ROBERTS, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

SMITH — On October 19, 1971, suddenly in hospital, MRS. MARY SMITH, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

TAYLOR — On October 18, 1971, in hospital, MRS. MARY TAYLOR, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

UNSWORTH — On October 18, 1971, in hospital, MRS. MARY UNSWORTH, 65, of 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Family funeral service. Donations to the American Cancer Society, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Friends, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Service at 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Friday, October 22, at 11.30 a.m. Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. Inquiries to Mr. Hockley, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel. 01-483 2011.

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## HOME NEWS

# Decision on orders for ships at Govan expected today

By JOHN KERR

A decision on Government guarantees which, if favourable, would enable the Irish Shipping Company, of Dublin, to go ahead with suspended contracts for ships on order at the Govan yard on the Upper Clyde, is expected to be announced in Parliament today or tomorrow.

The orders are vital to the whole future of the industry on the Upper Clyde. Unless the keel for a new ship is laid soon at Govan—which is the nucleus of the Government's salvage operation after the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders—at least 750 steelworkers in the yard face redundancy before the end of the year.

## Yard as training centre

Sir Iain Stewart, the industrialist, has suggested to the Government that the threatened yardbank yard of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders should be made to a retraining centre for redundant workers. He said yesterday to the inquiry ordered by the Scottish TUC to the rundown of UCS.

He also proposed the Government should bring forward a programme of slum clearance, hospitals, schools, bridges, public works of which there is a tremendous lack, and rough which these men could channelled very quickly into alternative employment without being unemployed.

Sir Iain, former chairman of the Fairfield experiment, which is based on the Govan yard UCS, said in Fairfield's they trained more men in one year than all the Government retraining centres in Scotland together.

"I see Upper Clyde as a symptom of a national problem, national disease, a national crisis, if you like. I think the Government should really concentrate on the national problem rather than the symptom," he said. The inquiry continues today.

## Lynch may back internees' case at rights court

By ALAN SMITH

The Government of the Irish Republic is considering taking a case to the European Court of Human Rights over the treatment of internees in Northern Ireland. The decision to go to court may be taken when evidence is available to support the "brainwashing" allegations which have been studied in Dublin and the British Government's response is clear.

Such a move would be governed by the present state relations between Dublin and London (where it would certainly be regarded as a not particularly friendly set). At the moment, relations are relatively good, but Dublin is well aware that that can change overnight.

A case at the Court of Human Rights is considered a potentially convenient way of expressing Dublin's concern and at the same time embarrassing Britain in one of the most vulnerable areas — international opinion.

Details of the British Army's conduct in Northern Ireland has, I understand, been systematically collected in Dublin, especially since internment. This was in the nature of a diplomatic precaution and no policy decision has been taken.

But sources close to Mr Lynch suggest that in view of the deep feeling in the Republic about the allegations that have been made, the file may have to be dusted off if the charges are substantiated.

Mr Lynch is expected to refer cautiously to the "brainwashing" stories when he opens a two-day emergency debate on Northern Ireland in the Dail today. He announced after the tripartite talks at Chequers that he was recalling deputies a week early for the debate.

There is speculation in Dublin that this debate is a prelude to a snap election before Christmas. Mr Lynch would have little chance of improving

his slender majority — effectively of five or six — but he might at least outflank some of the dissidents on the fringes of his own party.

One certain outcome of today's debate is that all three party leaders will again repudiate violent solutions and IRA activities — and that would be useful at the start of an election campaign.

An election might come in any case, if the opposition parties succeed in pressing the motion of censure against Mr Jim Gibbons during the coming session. Mr Lynch's dissidents claim that Mr Gibbons betrayed them when he was Minister for Defence by denying in court that he had authorised the import of arms for use in Northern Ireland.

It is the one issue on which they might feel obliged to vote against their party and bring Mr Lynch down. He has, however, shown considerable dexterity in avoiding such a vote in the past 15 months.

## Plan to swap a green belt

By our own Reporter

The West Riding County Council is to be asked today to approve a new concept in planning called "environmental exchange". The idea is that green belt can be taken for industry in the Yorkshire coalfield intermediate area — where new industry is urgently needed — provided that the county council creates green open space from derelict land.

Mr Leslie Fraser, the county planning officer, said yesterday

that the concept emerged from a recent meeting at Sheffield between planning authorities and Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development. Mr Page hoped that planning authorities would adopt "this desirable policy" with determination.

What makes the policy so desirable in South Yorkshire is the high rate of unemployment

and the need for the county council to attract industry to its regional growth point at Doncaster and its primary growth point at Maltby. Near Rotherham.

Mr Fraser said that green belts were created about 25 years ago to prevent urban sprawl. There had since been great changes in the economy in and road traffic, while unemployment had taken root.

At a public inquiry about 10 months ago the county council argued that the sanctity of a green belt drawn 25 years ago should not be allowed to thwart the economic needs of an area like Maltby. The county council won its case, against opposition from the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and set the Department of the Environment thinking about the package deal called "environmental exchange".

Mr Fraser emphasised that if green fields were to be taken for industry they would have to be replaced many times over by new open space. The Minister had in mind the reclamation of derelict land, the creation of country parks and other open spaces, and tree-planting schemes.

But why take green belt when industry could be built on the derelict land itself? Mr Fraser explained that if colliery spoil heaps and other degraded land typical of the South Yorkshire landscape were to be restored and stabilised to take factories, it would cost about five times more than destruction of the land as a green open space.

# Australia was his salvation

By Oliver Pritchett



Mr Tom Nash

It was like the story of the 10 lepers, someone at the Salvation Army headquarters in London suggested yesterday. St Luke records how Christ cured 10 lepers, but only one came back to thank Him.

Back in 1927, in a time of unemployment and depression, the Salvation Army shipped hundreds of young people to Australia to find jobs and hope. Yesterday one came back, a wealthy man, to say Thank you.

He left as a boy of 17 with a penny from the Lord Mayor of London; he returned at the age of 61, an alderman with a grandiose sealed letter of introduction from the Lord Mayor of Brisbane.

His name is Tom Nash. He is in the jewellery business now, patron of several charities, prosperously broad and wearing a jewelled tie-pin: he could write a cheque now for an extremely large sum, though he would rather it was mentioned in the newspapers as someone might think he was bragging.

When he left England as one of 700 migrants on Oct-

ober 15, 1927, on board the SS Vedic, chartered by the Salvation Army, all he had in the world was that penny from the Lord Mayor of London. Sir G. Roland Blades, a docker, and a Bible signed by Bramwell Booth.

His story is like the Parable of the Talents. Mr Nash said he had no feelings of sorrow or fear when he left. "It was a time of depression. You understand. There weren't any jobs here and I didn't want to be a burden on my parents."

Mr Nash still has the Bible he was given, but the bright new penny was spent long ago.

Before he and his companions left they were given a reception at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor. The "War Cry" at the time was quite lyrical about the affair: "The voices of kings and rulers had often been heard there, and now youthful blacksmiths, miners, riveters, bakers, upholsterers, painters, watchmakers, printers, wire-work-

ers, window cleaners, fish friers, labourers, and boys with no work at all gathered like so many Dick Whittingtons with fortunes hidden in bags glamorously labelled 'Brisbane', 'Melbourne' and 'Sydney' in a rolling anthem, 'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want'."

Bramwell Booth sent them off with a prayer and Sir G. Roland Blades with this exhortation: "You are going to Australia to work in order that you might one day come back again as honourable and influential citizens and do for others what is now being done for you."

At the time he left, Tom Nash was unemployed, though he had had a couple of jobs at ten shillings a week. His family was comparatively well off; meals often consisted of three slices of bread—one with margarine, one with jam, and one with dripping.

When he arrived in Australia, he spent the first four years earning an average of ten shillings a week and his

keep for a seven-day week. He has had jobs in cattle farms, pineapple farming, timber felling, and scrub clearing. At one time he was self-appointed gate opener at a level crossing on the borders of Queensland and New South Wales, begging apples and slices of bread from passers-by.

After seven years in the Australian Air Force, he invested all his deferred pay of £310 in a jewellery business and from that he made his fortune.

Tom Nash has been in Britain on his way to Switzerland to see watch manufacturers. Apart from being a Brisbane alderman, patron of a Salvation Army home for unmarried mothers in Australia, he is also a director of the Australian first division football club, Poloma, and, while he has been here, he has been scouting for soccer talent.

Sir G. Roland Blades and Bramwell Booth would undoubtedly have been delighted at how well Mr Nash had made out with the penny and the Bible.

## Drug for asthma

A DRUG which could improve the treatment of asthma was announced yesterday by a medical team from the Midlands Asthma and Allergy Research Association in Derby. The eighth European Conference on Allergy, held in Marseilles, was told that the drug, administered in aerosol form, had been found to be far more effective than the traditional cortisone.

The leader of the team, Dr Harry Morrow-Brown, described the drug and its results as "a major breakthrough" in the treatment of asthma, but it has to undergo further tests before it can be approved for general prescription.

## New talks could prevent spread of labour dispute

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

Union officials and engineering employers in the Coventry area meet today for talks which they hope will prevent a further spread of labour troubles over a long-running dispute about a wages agreement. The dispute has already upset production schedules in many car and engineering plants in the area and it led to more than 18,000 workers being idle yesterday.

The main Triumph car assembly plant in Coventry was at a standstill, the result of a walkout by most of the factory's 9,000 employees. They took on strike for the day to

support the factory's 450 toolroom workers who were refused work by the management. Toolroom workers at most factories whose managements belong to the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association were also turned away.

The refusal of work to the 8,000 or so toolroom workers in Coventry was the employers' response to the sixth one-day strike in as many weeks by the toolroom employees. The stoppages, which are officially supported by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers,

have accompanied an overtime ban and a general policy of non-cooperation as a protest against a decision by the employers' association to discontinue the 30-year-old Coventry Toolroom Agreement.

The agreement adjusted the earnings of toolroom workers each month according to the average earnings of other workers in the engineering industry. The employers now say that it was inflationary and outdated. They are seeking to have it replaced by a series of company, or plant, wage agreements but all moves so far in this direction have been resisted by the union.

## Union 'no' to Greece

PLANS to disrupt a £250,000 BBC television drama series are being made by the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians because part of it will be filmed in Greece.

The union has banned members from working on location with the 13-part series, called "The Lotus Eaters" and starring Ian Hendry. Three weeks' location work is due to start in Crete at the end of November.

The ACTT has decided to veto any film work involving Greece—except newsreels—until a democratic government is re-established.

## ECGD sharpens our selling edge overseas.

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# Out of my mind, says baby snatch woman

Pauline Margaret Jones (23), who took the baby Denise Weller from her pram at Harlow, was jailed for three years at Essex Assizes at Chelmsford yesterday.

Her story had been told by Mr Alan Hitching, prosecuting. He said that Jones, who was

## Family's plea for man fails

Being banned from driving until the year 2012 did not stop Ronald Vanston (33) getting a job on the buses. Using his lodger's name—and giving his own name for a reference—he applied to his local authority for a driver's job—and got it. And for seven months, from August last year to March, he drove passengers in Leeds, his counsel, Mr E. Lyons, told three Appeal Court judges in London yesterday.

The police arrested him on March 8 and at Leeds Sessions on April 23 he admitted obtaining his job by deception, driving while disqualified and uninsured, careless driving, and forgery. Yesterday the Appeal Court dismissed his appeal against his three-and-a-half year jail sentence.

Lord Justice Edmund Davies said that the court accepted that the need of Vanston's family was great. His counsel had said the offences arose because Vanston, of Yarm Street, Beeston, Leeds, was out of work and he had a wife and five children to support. But, said the appeal judge, Vanston had 20 previous convictions, many for motoring offences and his driving bans totalled 41 years.

His wife and two of their children had written moving letters to the court, and it was clear Vanston was a good husband and father.

unemployed, went to live with a man called Barry Slown in the Chingford area. She became pregnant by him. He left her about December, 1970. During that time she met a friend of his, called John Woods, who lived in the Hull area.

She told Woods she was pregnant and that Slown was the father. She had a miscarriage in May or June, 1971. Mr Hitching said that Jones, who was staying in South Woodford, saw Denise in her pram while visiting Harlow. She took Denise and drove to South Mimms. From there she telephoned Woods and told him that the child had been born in Brighton. She asked him if she could stay with him and he said she could.

Woods told her he would come to see her and bring with him the man he understood to be the father of the child she had been expecting.

Woods and Slown met Jones at Barnet station, where Jones told Slown the child was his. Slown, not knowing anything to the contrary, acknowledged this. He made it clear he was not going back with Jones, but was going to Germany. Then

he left Jones went with Woods to Hull, where the baby was eventually found.

In a statement to police, Jones had said: "While shopping I saw her in the pram and something came over me. I don't know why. I just had to take her. I must have been out of my mind. The only possible reason for doing this dreadful act was because I was pregnant and had had a miscarriage and had just finished with a boy I had been living with."

Det. Chief Supt. Len White, head of Essex CID who led the search for the baby, said that he was satisfied there was no improper relationship between Jones and Mr Woods.

Sentencing her, Mr Justice O'Connor said: "I am quite satisfied you were fully aware of the dreadful thing you had done. You deliberately tried to conceal the baby. You must have known of the intense anguish you were causing the parents. It is not a crime it is possible for the court to overlook."

After the judge had sentenced Jones, the baby's father said: "I am satisfied justice has been done. I cannot have any sympathy for her."



DR DONALD COGGAN, Archbishop of York, at a press conference in London yesterday to launch his book 'Word and World'.

## Submarine's lieutenant denies negligence

A naval officer, Lieutenant John Crawford, yesterday denied allowing the submarine Artemis to be hazarded by negligence. Artemis sank at her moorings in HMS Dolphin, the submarine base at Gosport, Hampshire, on July 1. Three naval ratings were trapped in the submarine, but were rescued the next day.

At a court-martial in Portsmouth, Lieutenant Crawford, aged 23, was alleged, in the circumstantial letter read by Captain Robin William Garson, for the prosecution, to have been negligent by failing to ascertain that the after escape

hatch was shut and clipped. It said he had also failed to cause the after torpedo loading hatch to be shut and clipped, and that he had failed to cause No 5 main ballast tank to be blown free of water when, in each case, he knew that first filling of the external and emergency fuel tanks with water was in progress.

The prosecution agreed not to proceed with a further accusation that Lieutenant Crawford failed to ascertain that the after torpedo loading hatch was shut and clipped.

Lieutenant Commander Michael Everett, for the defence,

said Lieutenant Crawford knew that the hatch was open throughout the afternoon of the incident.

Lieutenant Commander Everett said Lieutenant Crawford did not know that the after escape hatch was riding half an inch open.

The prosecution said the duty officer in harbour had responsibility for watertight security of the ship. But the defence maintained that the watertight integrity of the ship was the responsibility of the engineer officer.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## PARLIAMENT

# Migrant law loophole closed by Commons

Mr Enoch Powell (C., Wolverhampton SW) criticised the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, for agreeing to insert in the Immigration Bill an amendment which would safeguard Commonwealth citizens and aliens already settled in Britain.

He said: "I regard its reinsertion in statutory form as something undesirable and I believe we shall come to regret this. I believe that further legislation will in consequence be necessary."

The amendment will allow people already settled here, including aliens, the right to come and go as they wish. It also allows immigrants already settled here to bring their wives and children with them. It was agreed without a division. Mr Powell's intervention came at the beginning of the consideration of Lords amendments to the Bill, which completed its passage through the Lords on Monday.

Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State, Home Office, moved a series of amendments designed to ensure that a woman who acquired citizenship by registration by marrying a citizen after the passing of the Bill did not acquire the right of abode if her husband was not a patriot.

"There is no doubt at all, from information which has come our way during the last year or two, that this method of evading the control has been exploited, particularly in the last 18 months or so," he said.

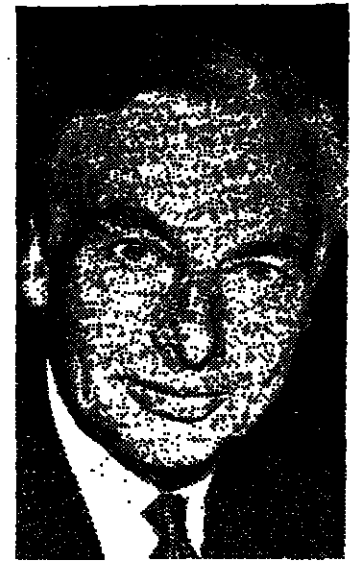
It was not the intention of the amendments to take away or impair any existing rights of entry into the UK. They do not affect the position of children who are registered or have been registered before the passing of the Bill.

Mr Powell asked Mr Sharples to confirm that persons who had entered through this loophole had not featured in his department's statistics. Had there been any estimate made of the number, however rough, of

those who had entered through the loophole during the last year or so?

Mr Sharples said the wives were not included in the statistics. Those exempt from control were not included in statistics.

It was not possible to estimate the number. When it was first decided that the gap in the control must be closed, women of Asian descent in East Africa, not being citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, were marrying men who were



Mr RICHARD SHARPLES

such citizens to gain exemption from control at an annual rate of about 1,500. The rate has since dropped off but it does give some idea of the extent of the problem which exists."

The amendments were approved.

Mr Merlyn Rees moved an Opposition amendment to give the same right of abode to husbands as a Lords amendment gave to women who were Commonwealth citizens and were wives or who had been wives of "patrials."

Mr Rees said: "The situation at the moment is that a

woman will get exemption from immigration control if her husband has such exemption. But it does not work the other way round."

There had been much talk about bogus fiancés or anything of that kind. It is our intention to deal with those who have the right of entry to this country as patrials."

If Britain joined the Common Market women who came to work here could stay, after a certain time, even though the job they came to do was finished, and they would have the right to bring their husbands and families to this country. It might be found that European wives were being granted rights which we would not give to other women coming to this country.

Mr Sharples said a woman from the Market countries would be able to bring her husband here, but that was not the same as the granting of patriality.

The amendment was defeated by 239 to 230 (Government majority 9) and the Lords amendment was accepted.

Consideration of Lords amendments continued.

## Increase in violence

A total of 41,088 indictable offences of violence were known to the police in England and Wales last year. This was 3,270 more than the 1969 figure, and 25,329 more than the equivalent figure for 1960.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Under-Secretary, Home Office, gave these details in a written reply to Mr Edward Taylor (C., Cardiff).

Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State, told him that 7,939 people were found guilty last year of assaults on the police, compared with 7,559 in 1969.

No time limit on African rule

By our Political Staff

No time limits had been set down towards African majority rule in Rhodesia the Prime Minister told Mr Wilson, during Question Time.

The Opposition Leader approached the Despatch Box to Conservative chants of "Tiger Tiger burning bright" to remind him of his own failure to reach a Rhodesian settlement aboard HMS Tiger.

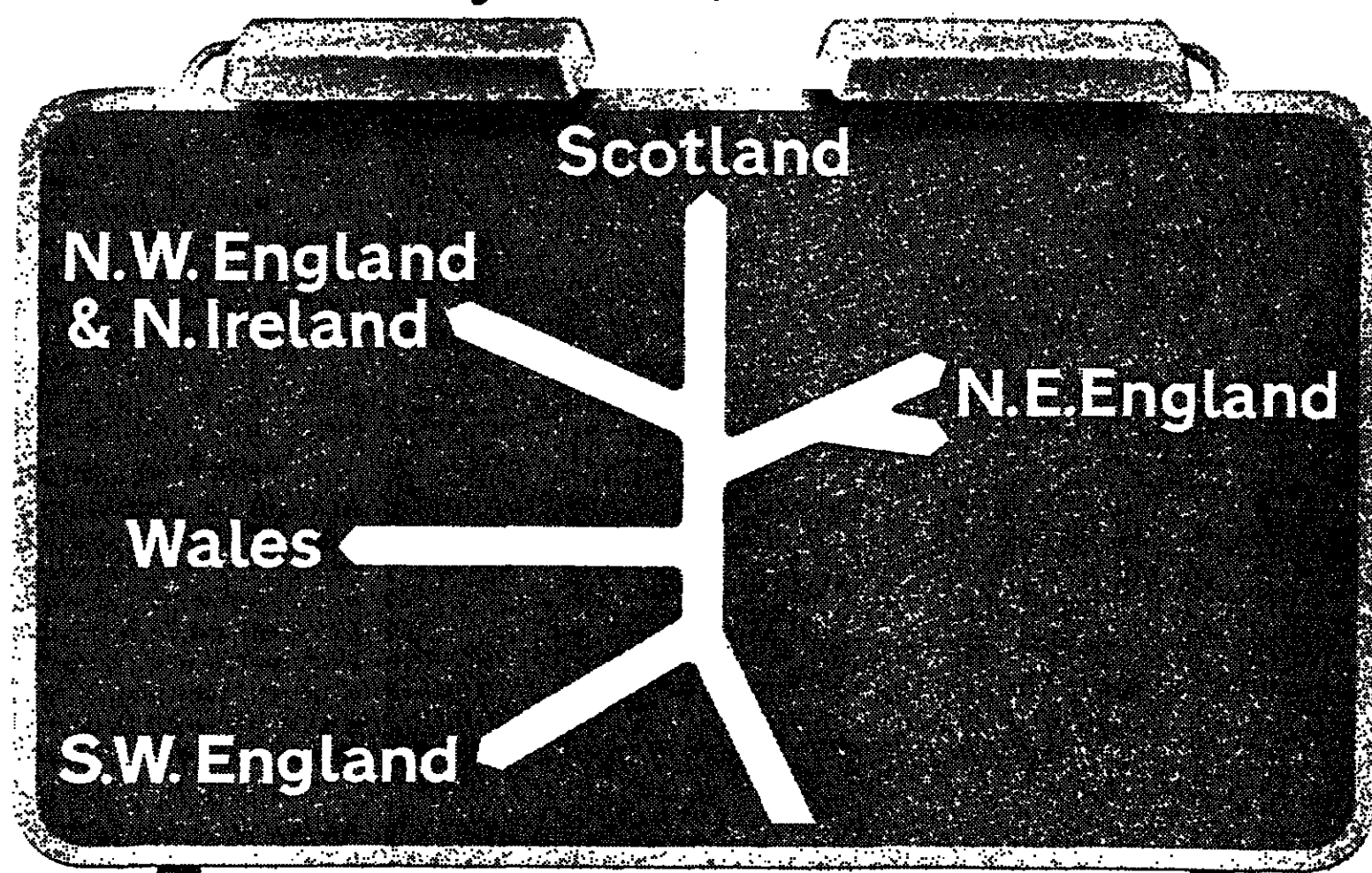
"Does the Prime Minister still stand by the five principles which he supported from this Opposition front bench when they were announced?" he asked. "Will he make it clear now that there will be no settlement that does not fully honour the five principles, including unimpeded progress towards majority rule, and this to be in a reasonable time and not over a very long period of years?"

Mr Heath replied: "As far as the five principles are concerned, the answer is yes: on position remains the same. As far as the period of time is concerned, we must wait and see what is possible to negotiate. The Right Hon. gentleman gave no indication of time."

In answer to the initial Rhodesian question from Mr Patrick Wall (C., Haltemprice) Mr Heath said: "As a result of Lord Goodman's latest visit to Rhodesia, further useful progress has been made, and a preliminary discussions are continuing. I have received a communications from Mr Smith and we have no plans for meeting."

When Sir Gerald Nabarro (Worcester S) suggested the millions of people were interested in the interpretation of the word "progress," and might not the Commission be invited to what had occurred in the Government talks, the Prime Minister replied: "We are most likely to achieve the objectives which we have carried on privately, to see if we can make progress."

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Get the facts from the Department of Trade & Industry

## Prices of food up by 11pc

By our Political Staff

Food prices rose by 11.6 per cent during the first 14 months of the Conservative administration, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, said in the Commons yesterday.

Having endured 10 minutes of Labour abuse during Question Time about his references to peaches, pigeons, and the phrase "at a stroke," Mr Prior explained that between 30 and 50 per cent of the increase was due to higher world prices, and the rest to inflation.

Mr Michael Barnes (Brentford and Chiswick), one of Labour's agriculture spokesmen, said that it looked as if there was going to be another year of Tory Government with a 12 per cent price increase.

### Nonchalant

But Mr Prior replied nonchalantly: "There are signs that the storm is blowing itself out a bit, and we may expect something better later in the year." The rest of what he said—about the need to bring down wage increases—was lost in Labour cries of derision.

Labour MPs have found more than Mr Prior's recommendation that they should eat peaches to bait him with. For they now have his confession that some traders are taking advantage of decentralisation. Mr Ray Carter (Lab Birmingham Northfield), asked what action Mr Prior would take to stop the spivs.

"It would be unreasonable to suppose that some of the less scrupulous traders had not sought to take advantage of the situation," the Minister said.

In answer to a later question, Mr Prior explained that the increase in agricultural output brought about by the Government's expansion programme would help to keep prices under control. But he had to admit to Mrs Doris Fisher (Lab Birmingham Ladywood), that each person in Britain was spending an average of £2.32p a week on food, which was a 7.4 per cent increase over the first quarter last year.

### Market prices

Sir Gerald Nabarro (Worcestershire S)—the only backbench Conservative to speak during the exchange—told Mr Prior that the British public believed he was deliberately trying to bring prices up to the Continental level, in order to lessen the blow of Common Market entry. "Will the Right Honourable Gentleman disabuse the public of this idea?" he asked.

Mr Prior said world prices had risen faster than Community prices. He added that the CBI initiative, with its restraints imposed by the Government on nationalised industry increases and duties in purchase tax and SET, would all help to control prices.

Mr R. T. Paget (Lab. Northampton) said information was being obtained from internees in Northern Ireland which had resulted in the saving of the lives of a number of British troops. "So long as that sort of information continues there are some of us not too much concerned as to the methods used to get it. One cannot fight urban guerrillas with kid gloves and it is unfair to ask our troops to do so."

Mr Reginald Maudling, Home Secretary, replied: "Intelligence is of enormous importance in defeating the gunmen. But allegations that had been made about the nature of interrogation had to be fully investigated. Sir Edmund Compton's committee would do this."

Mr Frank McManus (Unity, Fermanagh and South Tyrone) said that while Sir Edmund's committee was inquiring into these allegations "people continue to die in the streets of Northern Ireland, chiefly as a result of internment. The figures will show that more people have died since the introduction of internment than in the previous three years."

Mr McManus wanted information about the whereabouts of Mr William Shannon and a Mr Rodgers, who disappeared a week ago.

Mr Maudling said he would make inquiries.

Mr Stanley Orme (Lab. Salford W.) said the Compton committee's terms of reference were not satisfactory. "There is widespread demand that this inquiry should be held in public and that the people should be able to be represented by legal representatives if necessary."

### 'Torturing'

Mr Maudling said he was certain the inquiry, a statement in the Commons, and the publication of the committee's report was the "right way to go about it."

Miss Bernadette Devlin (Ind. Mid-Ulster) said attacks on the police, particularly the special branch, in Northern Ireland, were increasing due to the widespread belief that "these men are engaged in the torturing of people in internment." A public inquiry was needed now.

Mr Maudling said: "It is true that the murder of British soldiers and of policemen is increasing in Northern Ireland. I would hope that every MP, including Miss Devlin, would unreservedly condemn this."

Replying to Mr Paul Rose (Lab, Blackley) Mr Maudling said of internment: "Hideous as it is, this is a weapon that had been used in the past and is justified now in protecting society against terrorism."

Mr James Callaghan, for the Opposition, asked: "Have not you now the responsibility to the Sunday Times which has printed these allegations, to send them to Sir Edmund Compton, because whether the inquiry is conducted in private or public, it is not the case that

whatever methods are used on our own troops, if however murder is being committed, we cannot agree to depart from accepted rules questioning those in detention?"

"We cannot agree to depart from civilised standards in a matter otherwise we become better than those committing the murder."

Mr Maudling replied: "Sir Edmund Compton has made clear that he will be happy to consider the information available to the Sunday Times, and to make arrangements for being made to see his report from the 'Sunday Times'."

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Black & White Photo



# Car seen as solution to the problem of rural transport

By MALCOLM STUART

If you must live in a village, buy a car. That seemed to be the advice to 1,000 delegates from rural district councils who met in London, yesterday, to discuss the use of country buses and trains. As red buses snarled past Central Hall, Westminster, and the District Line snaked its way underneath, those inside received the message that, back in the sticks, public transport was going to get worse rapidly.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Under-Secretary for the Environment, predicted a certain rise for buses, but virtually forecast that remaining branch lines were doomed. Operators said they would only keep going with local support from local authorities, and then only if a petition was signed off.

Executive director of the Railways Board made allegations about the habit of building motor-

but no one was left in it that they were discussing

nority problem since three of every four journeys in

try areas are now by car.

Griffiths told of railway

lines on which the annual loss

for every regular passenger was

£1,500, which would make it

cheaper for them to be given

cars. In fact, 200 services out-

side the commuter areas had to

be supported. "Thirty million

points a year has to be paid out

towards unprofitable rural rail-

way services alone," he said.

There would have to be very

powerful social reasons to justify

the continuation of the sub-

sidies. "All grants are to be

stringently reviewed. . . . No

Government can afford to shell

out this sort of money."

The Government was, of

course, conscious of the environ-

mental problem of increased

road transport, but the figures

were not frightening. If all rail

freight except bulk loads were

put on the roads the increase

in traffic would be only 14 per

cent. If all except the inter-city

passenger services were aban-

doned the addition on the roads

would only be 1 per cent.

Buses, too, were in financial

difficulties, and this was where

the RDCs came in. The Govern-

ment had given them power to

subsidise bus routes from the

rates, with the Exchequer

supplying 50 per cent of the

cost. He was disappointed that

only £1 million has so far gone

in subsidies.

There was now more trans-

port in rural areas than ever

before—provided by the public

themselves. Rail and bus must

be allowed to withdraw when

they were no longer required.

The Government was planning

to lift many of the restrictions

on licences for "amateur"

transport services.

Mr David Glassborow, chief

planning and development officer

of the National Bus Com-

pany, said that, in some areas,

there had been a complete

refusal to consider supporting

NBC buses, and the result often

meant that more money had to

be paid for inferior services.

There were even local authori-

ties which wanted to take over

NBC services when council

boundaries were adjusted in

1974.

Mr Tony Griffiths, an

executive director of the British

Railways Board, said that trains

provided the finest service, and

£30 millions a year was not an

outrageous extravagance com-

pared with the money spent on

Concorde.

Branch lines formed a very

valuable standby to other forms

of transport. This was usually

underestimated. The railways

wanted to keep open all except

the obviously unwanted lines.

Sotheby's Victoriana sale-  
room which opened yesterday  
in London

## Elegant Sotheby branch

By our Art Sales  
Correspondent

THE RAMSHACKLE, Dickensian headquarters of Sotheby's in Bond Street, London, have acquired a much more elegant branch office in Belgrave. It will deal in Victorian and later works of art and antiques, a market which has limitless opportu-

The first sale was held there yesterday and the first lot to come under the hammer could not have been more Victorian. It is a joint work by Victoria and Albert of a Tyrolean woman and child visiting an Alpine shrine; this is a copy of another artist's work and was done in the year of the Great Exhibition.

Its antecedents are impeccable, for Queen Victoria gave it to the Duchess of Kent; when the Duchess died it went back to the Queen; and later it was owned by Edward VII and by Princess Beatrice. All this distinction did, however, rate no more than £50 in the bidding.

But a classically Victorian picture fetched £7,200—the General Post Office (1 min. to 6) by George Elgar Hicks.

## Psychiatric staff 'suffer more stress than patients'

A psychiatrist said yesterday that shortage of staff in mental hospitals was putting a heavy strain on his colleagues.

Dr David Ropschitz, consultant psychiatrist to the Halifax psychiatric unit and Storthes Hall mental hospital, Huddersfield, said that frustrating working conditions in provincial hospitals were leaving his colleagues with less peace of mind than their patients.

He was talking at a meeting in Halifax called to draw attention to the National Association of Mental Health's "Mind Week." "The nervous breakdown rate among psychiatrists is greater than in many other professions," he said.

He said he was surprised that there were not more reports of incidents in mental hospitals and added: "Many nurses do a

fine job under difficult conditions, but because of the poor pay in relation to the responsibility involved, there is a big shortage of dedicated nurses.

"The result is that too often hospitals are forced to take on unsuitable or undesirable people as nurses much to the detriment of the patients and the service in general."

The shortage of junior psychiatrists was due to emigration and more attractive jobs in teaching hospitals, universities, and research departments.

"As a result, overworked consultants are having to do jobs which would normally be done by junior colleagues," said Dr Ropschitz. "They therefore cannot devote all their skill and experience to their patients who suffer as a result."

having to work unaided and one of my colleagues, despairing of finding anyone in this country, has had to apply to the Home Office for permission to bring an Indian doctor here to work with him. When such steps for recruitment are necessary it shows just how alarming is the situation."

Dr Ropschitz also criticised the Seebohm report which recommended that mental health officers experienced in mental health should be replaced by all-rounders — experts in the field of health and mental sickness.

"The trouble is that such an ambitious aim cannot materialise overnight and the Government has taken no account of the transitional period that will be needed," said the doctor.

## Fewer children injured

Fewer children were knocked down on Britain's roads in the second quarter of this year, the Department of the Environment said yesterday. Casualties among child pedestrians totalled 10,280—9 per cent down on the same three months of last year, and the largest quarterly reduction for some years.

The department said it was too early to draw positive conclusions, but the fall suggested a measure of success for the

Green Cross Code of road safety which started in May.

The quarter's total accident figures showed a 2 per cent drop over the same three months of last year, although the volume of traffic was up by 4 per cent.

Total casualties also fell by 2 per cent to 84,263, but deaths on the roads rose by 8 per cent to 1,747. Nearly 25,000 people were seriously injured, and 69,000 were slightly hurt.

A fall in the number of acci-

dents among motorcycle and scooter riders was in line with a drop in their traffic, but casualties among cyclists were about the same as last year.

A particularly disappointing feature of the figures, said the department, was the 7 per cent rise in the number of injuries to child cyclists—the second quarter in succession the total had been up on last year. The rise of 5 per cent in car-casualties was in line with the increase in traffic.

## 18-week 'baby leave' target

By KEITH HARPER

TUC leaders have set a target of 18 weeks maternity leave for unions who negotiate on behalf of five million full and part-time women workers.

This follows a letter from Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, suggesting that unions should negotiate maternity agreements similar to those which exist in the Civil Service. Mr Carr's letter was a clear hint to the TUC that the Government would not stand in the way of unions which sought this kind of protection.

The TUC has now sent union negotiators details of what they should strive for in new agreements covering women workers. These include:

1 Maternity leave of 18 weeks—11 weeks before and seven weeks after.

2 Full pay for four weeks and half pay for 14 weeks.

3 New restrictions designed to ensure that the woman resumes work after maternity leave, with a right of appeal to a joint union-management body.

4 Restrictions to protect the new mother's health when she returns to work, plus allowances for paid leave so that expectant mothers can go to ante-natal clinics without loss of pay.

The TUC women's advisory committee has already investigated the problem of women who continue working during pregnancy. It feels that maternity leave should be paid leave and should be flexible in relation to the expected date of delivery. It also says pregnant women should not be expected to undertake work known to be harmful to them.

Mr Carr knows the TUC's views but is against introducing legislation to protect pregnant women.

## OZ editors' appeal soon

Appeals by the three editors of OZ magazine arising out of the obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court in August will be heard on November 3. The date was fixed at a private hearing before Mr Justice James in the High Court yesterday.

## There's only one thing worse than an Italian back-seat driver: an Italian front-seat driver.

The difference in Italy is that, as often as not, the drivers are so busy arguing with the passenger in the back that they are not paying due attention to what's happening, and therefore often find themselves heading for an argument with the vehicle in front.

This means that sudden demands are placed on their tyres, and this places a large responsibility on us, the biggest manufacturer of tyres in Italy.

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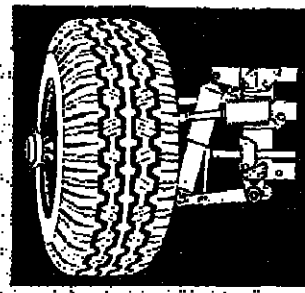
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## review



Virginia McKenna: Cambridge

## RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

## BBC S.O./Boulez

"BRITISH MUSIC? Is there any?" Pierre Boulez has travelled far enough away from that doctrinaire remark (which no doubt he would rather forget) at least to take in the music of Harrison Birtwistle. It was good to have him directing one of Birtwistle's harshly-memorable recent works as part of an important concert of modern music in Graz in Austria. BBC Radio 3 is this week relaying from Austria three of the BBC Symphony Orchestra's concerts there under Boulez and this made an impressive, if formidable start.

It was by inspired programme building that the works seemed to develop logically from one another, became more comprehensible in juxtaposition. The concert started with one of the most seminal works of the century, Stravinsky's Wind Symphonies, sonorous and played, and it says much for Birtwistle's "Imaginary Landscape" that even in this masterly company it stood up strongly and distinctively.

A BBC commission, first heard last June, "Imaginary Landscape" is an impressive not merely for its highly individual colour contrasts (trumpet and horn choirs dramatically set one against the other) but in its architecture. So often with a new work, particularly a long work in a single movement, the length itself presents problems, where Birtwistle's has one's blood pulsing so surely with his, that climax and coda fall superbly into place.

After the rugged Lancastrian grandeur of Birtwistle's processional landscape, the complex texture of Elliott Carter's Concerto for Orchestra (being given its first European performance) was initially daunting. Even so his ingenious interweaving of the four movements was made refreshingly clear with sharply distinctive instrumental groups used for each. After the interval came Boulez's own *Belshazzar*, a work with seems to grow in beauty of texture as it grows in length. This performance was distinguished by superb solo piano playing from Michael Beroff, so concentrated that one was held by the merest whispers of sound or even by the silence of pauses.

## CAMBRIDGE

M. Grosvenor-Myer

## Three Sisters

RICHARD COTTRELL has established himself as an outstanding director of Chekhov with his praised and prize-winning productions of "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Seagull". He has gone on record with his own words that "Three Sisters" is the greatest of Chekhov's plays, so his version was anticipated with interest and pleasure.

The Cambridge Theatre Company's production at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge, does not disappoint. Once again Mr Cottrell has unerringly pinpointed both the comedy and the pathetic futility of Chekhov's emotional wails and strays. He makes clear things which are often obscure, the insecurity behind the saturnine Solov'yov's destructive and aggressive rudeness for example. John Gording plays convincingly, nicely balancing Daniel Mays' superbly gauche and intense Baron Tusenbach. The sisters try to pass on their perpetual lachrymosity as a self-indulgent affectation to hide, from themselves and each other, the depth of their frustrations. Stephanie Bidmead's sensitive Olga and Virginia McKenna's beautiful Marsha are impressive. Prunella Scales is convincingly insufferable and hysterical as their awful sister in law, and there are excellent characterisations from Alan MacNaughton (Verkhinina) and John Woodruff (Kuligin).

Detail throughout is careful and delicate: the painful scenes of Act three particularly clear. The last scene is beautifully done. Instead of the usual hand-clapping group, the curtain falls on a stage empty of all but John Cater's cynically bibulous Doctor. The sisters, reconciled to their lot, have departed to pick up the threads of their lives and the Doctor nods off to sleep.

The translation (Mr Cottrell's own) is generally idiomatic, but occasionally lapses into what the "New Yorker" used to call "cries we doubt ever got cried."

## QEH

Meirion Bowen

## Music now

IT WAS THE TURN on Monday of the post-Cardew people—and it was good to find them often resisting the urge to bore us all furious in the now familiar manner. I.e., keeping each instrumental fiddling around with long slow notes for hours. Astonishingly, the eight composers here represented all compromised avant-garde ambitions towards audience participation, and had their works performed in the very bourgeois presentation of instrumental ensemble on stage very often with, yes,

a conductor. Next time, it'll be tails and boiled shirts too.

Howard Skempton's "Movement for Orchestra" gave one ample time in which to read the lengthy programme notes for the whole concert. A changing spectrum of held chords here never divulged more than marginal meaning. There were other works of this sort, notably Hugh Shapcott's "Elegy," whose sour repetitions made me wish I'd responded to an invitation to miss the second half and visit a Kebab House with a friend. Alec Hill's attempt to transfer bell-ringing sequences to wind instruments soon wore one down. He called it "Annabel's London Surprise." A restaurant I once visited had a "surprise" sweet on the menu. I inquired what it was and the waiter told me "The surprise is off, sir." Alec Hill's was off, too.

But there were elements that occasionally woke up this Queen Elizabeth Hall affair. John White's "Autumn Countdown Machine" set four low-register melody instruments plus percussion against each other in different tempi, each having a metronome and counting out loud. It called to mind John Tavener's piece "Grandma's Footsteps." But it absorbed the separate activities of read-through, rehearsal and performance into a single sequence. Brian Dennis's "Frame 30:30" for psalteries, bottles, toy pianos and double pianos, was a sort of toy-shop piece: only the cuckoo-clock was missing. The prize for convulsing the audience most went to Gavin Bryars whose "1-2-3-4" involving its performers in musical exploration of a single chord thus effecting a distant relationship to Stockhausen's "Stimmung." Each performer wore red headphones (connected to portable tape-recorder or cassette) which plays a selection of familiar music) and came up with a thinly veiled parody of rock 'n' roll. They looked like the latest turned-on Jesus freaks, and Howard Skempton's vocal ululations had everyone in fits.

Christopher Hobbs provided the most satisfying music (if unwittingly). At any rate, "Piobaireachd Exercise" successfully translated bagpipe figurations into a writhing texture of thematic patterns. And his "55 Endings from 66 Choral Improvisations in 8 Major Keys"—which seemed to include all the Choral Evensong organ voluntaries BBC Radio 4 had ever faded out—supplied a short, tongue-in-cheek finale. So there is hope for music now after all.

## RICHMOND

James Kennedy

## Ballet for All

"BALLET FOR ALL" may be the smallest of the Royal Ballet's several manifestations but it has grown from a lecture illustrated by a couple of dancers to ambitious productions for ten or more dancers with quite elaborate "props" and scenery; and nowadays it is seen annually by some hundred thousand people in schools or theatres. On the evidence of the programme which it produced at the Richmond Theatre on Monday, I have no doubt that in this the eighth year of this enterprise's existence it will continue to prosper. This programme, called "Sun King, Swan Queen," was, if anything, overambitious. It tried to cover the whole of ballet's history from Louis XIV until now.

The two actor-commentators gave us what seemed like a spate of words (though, still, inevitably, only providing a few sentences on many of the main events in European ballet during five centuries). And the anthology of dance itself, beginning with a pavane of sixteenth century and ending with an impressive modern ballet by Peter Wright, and taking in several items from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries as well as bits of "Giselle" and "Swan Lake," was really too extensive to be coherent.

I think "Ballet for All" does better when it keeps to a more restricted theme like, say, "The Romantic Ballet." I think, too, that its success is creating a record with *laurels* in the hands of the young dancers on view on Monday Fanny Carrington, Josephine Holling, and Murray Kilgour were very promising.

## GLASGOW

Cordelia Oliver

## The Maids

"THE MAIDS" by Jean Genet was the play that opened the first season at the Close Theatre. Now, five years later, it is being done again and, good though that first production was in its way, this new one annihilates its memory at a stroke. Lindsay Kemp has directed it with complete subjectivity (his hand is visible not only in each movement, gesture, vocal inflection, but also in the total effects, especially in the mastery of use of light, like sculpture in space) and you cannot help feeling that here, for one, is "The Maids" performed in the original key.

It is not just that the two sisters, Claire and Solange, swarthy servant girls from the South, are played by males, which is what Genet intended (Madam also is played by an actor, Rupert Fraser lending her a vicious sensuality cloaked by an impossibly exquisite appearance like an Erte creation come alive).

What impresses most is the sheer power of the atmosphere that has been conjured up; grotesquely sexual yet creatively removed from reality (I doubt if anyone has every been more stunningly symbolised on stage) and transcending absurdity — no not quite, for the text contains sudden, merciful drops into the ludicrous, all of which are caught, as it were on the wing, brilliantly.

The theatre's interior is transformed into a cavern of luxurious squalor — the visual equivalent, is it, of Genet's mind, in which these strange poetic images proliferate. At any rate, it works, given two impassioned and extraordinary well sustained performances by Tim Curry and James Aubrey.

Some of these reviews appeared in our later editions yesterday

IF EUAN DUFF could write he would never have become a photographer. Operating in the area between photo journalism, which he admires but feels he could not emulate, and art photography, which he loathes, Duff is trying to create a new vocabulary based on units of still photographs, saying that neither individual photographs nor movies could reproduce.

Euan Duff has a book and an exhibition called "How We Are" (the book published by Allen Lane, the Penguin Press at £4, the exhibition at the Institute of Contemporary Arts) but though the exhibition is a selection from the book, the sequence of photographs is altered so the story comes out differently. It's a small enough thing, but the extensions are infinite: the book starts with a series of wedding photographs and works through the rearing of a child to shots in an old people's home: the exhibition starts with the baby shots and ends with the wedding.

The pictures work in context a bit like those old "Lilliput" comparison shots: a singer, mouth agape, shown next to a laughing hyena, say. But Duff's juxtapositions are more intricate, form longer, more complex sequences. His subject is the Englishman, standing outside his pebbledashed semi beside the serviceable Ford Pop, in the pub, the club, the concrete, wire-mesh fence and gravel-bound public park, the down-at-heel suburban street, the seedy Soho corner.

Those are the physical delineations of his existence, but the photos hint also at his spiritual condition, shackled by his own conventions and by society's pressures. John Berger writes in his introduction to the book that marriage is a property contract: Duff is not a Marxist (he is the son of Peggy Duff, and like her is a Socialist utopian), but his pictures speak of the English working man's alienation. Pictures of a gleaming supermarket or of a factory floor show them exactly as their bosses would hope to have them advertised, but in context they become part of the prison of everyday life.

At a bar, a man smiles and smiles, but shows the strain of putting on a public face: in a nursery a child snatches at another's toy; a man peers in through the open doors of an ambulance just off Piccadilly Circus, not with concern, but with morbid curiosity. Hope shows only on the faces of the very old, looking up at the arrival of an unexpected visitor.

Nobody would look twice at many of these pictures. Euan Duff's method is the laconic opposite of the Time-Life school: he rarely photographs an event at its peak moment; he uses only one camera, an old Leica, and he never changes the lens. Occasionally a picture is remarkably beautiful in a photograph of couple of skinhead on one side of a street studiously ignoring a couple of girls on the other, the space between the groups works in much the same way—not to stretch



## Still Life

Michael McNay  
assesses the  
photographs of  
Euan Duff



the analogy too far—as in a painting of an announcement. Duff would reject the art comparison: he does not compose even to the extent of a Cartier-Bresson.

His aim is total naturalism: it took him six months to get some of the pictures in the book of his sister-in-law and her children—six months for the children to accept and become unaware of the Leica among them. Sometimes it is naturalism at one remove, bearing the same relation to family snapshots as pop art does to

admass material: Duff's pictures of weddings are often of groups posing for another man's picture. Even if the other photographer isn't on Duff's picture you are aware of his presence.

Euan Duff is 31 and has been photographing ever since Aldermaston march days. He works as a freelance in an area which is shrinking to photography, advertising, and colour magazine pictures: a media world in which slums are a chic backdrop for fashion pictures and war a glossy adjunct to whisky advertisements, so

that even realistic photographs glamourise the truth, take the sting out of death and destruction.

That is a problem of society and the media as well as of photography. The irony of Duff's pictures is that many of them are taken for magazines and catalogues whose contents he does not approve of. But if he can wrest from the rat race an incorruptible vocabulary of photography, and if books of photographs at a throw are the way to independence, then that's the way it has to be.

## SUBJECT TO ECSTASY

Nicholas de Jongh  
interviews the young  
American whose first  
play is being premiered  
in Britain tomorrow  
by the RSC

"SUSPENSE IN a well-made play leaves you waiting to find out what's going to happen. In real life suspense is a refusal to commit suicide because you like what's gone before in your life," Robert Montgomery says. He is a 24-year-old American, whose first and extraordinary play "Subject to Fits," is being presented this week by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Place Theatre, London. He is one of the youngest playwrights ever to have such a potent theatrical inauguration in Britain and his play comes from New York to the sound of universal ecstasy. "Moderately universal ecstasy" qualifies Mr Montgomery, who looks like a hippie in his second stage of enlightenment—a band round his long hair and safe sports jacket, and looking modestly and moderately freakish.

"Subject to Fits" which he describes as "a response to Dostoevsky's 'Idiot'" began its life when he was at Yale Drama School. He was asked to do a straight adaptation of Dostoev-

sky's "The Idiot," refused and offered his "response" instead. He says his work "is absolutely unfaithful to the novel and uses it for his play's own selfish purposes: I'm not trying to give Dostoevsky to the world," he says. "I'm trying to give myself. 'The Idiot' is a kind of personal experience for me."

When he first read the book he realised that for once he did not care about style or sentence construction. "I pay a religious attention to words, something happens which 'transcended words.'" It was the wind behind the word. What wind? "More a torrent, like a mild typhoon. It really never stopped."

The play, which emerged—written after he had read the novel four times and made copious notes—used the novel as a skeleton only. The notes had been put aside and "Subject to Fits" emerged as a series of the briefest scenes each jumping to the next, like a series of stills flashed on a screen, an extended dream. The effect is very strange. Initially there were 120 pages of script, many of

which disappeared painfully while Montgomery worked with New York actors for the New York Shakespeare festival, production. There were more rewrites and one character was excised three days before the opening: "On a train in the middle of the night. It was painful."

Montgomery says he is firmly opposed to the genre of play in which there is a logical sequence of events, a progress of suspense. "I believe strongly in structure—dream structure, or intuitive structure. The logic of the unconsciousness," he confesses to a fear of being branded as "the Dostoevsky responder," and is sticking on a play which is "a response to my head," as opposed to a response to Dostoevsky. He lives as an expatriate with his wife in Canada—"we look at our 115lb. of meat in the cold freeze as entertainment." "Subject to Fits," which depended for success in America on the fragile and labouring sensibility of Clive Barnes here depends on more and greater things. "But I've confidence in the RSC," Montgomery says. "And now the play's a fond memory."

## MURDER OF THE ART SCHOOLS

More letters on the 'polytechnisation' row which led to the mass resignation from the Summerson Council

I WRITE as the only resigning member of the Fine Art Panel of the National Council for Diplomas in Art Design who also works in an existing polytechnic. I was directly involved as a staff representative in discussions with my LEA prior to the incorporation of the West of England College of Art into Bristol Polytechnic and subsequently as a member of the Polytechnic Academic Board. Within my experience this incorporation has not yet given rise to any circumstances serious enough to warrant some of the extravagant statements which have been made in your columns. In terms of staffing flexibility, visiting specialists, materials and equipment and general working conditions, my own department is as well off now as it was before incorporation.

I believe that there are cases where art schools are being incorporated into polytechnics with far less consideration or respect for the special requirements of art education than appears to be the case at Bristol. Additionally the position of art colleges which remain outside polytechnics is widely thought to be in real jeopardy. The role of the NCAD in discussions about the future of art education has greatly diminished, and it is known that the views of its advisory panels are regarded with some derision by officials of the Department of Education and Science.

These regrettable developments began with Mr Anthony Crosland's arbitrary dismissal of the views of Sir William Coldstream and Sir John Summerson on the inclusion of art schools into polytechnics.

There may well be many possibilities for some art departments within polytechnics, as equally there should be for those art colleges left outside them. There is at present, however, a crisis of trust between art colleges throughout the country and the DES. The development of the DIPAD system and the active involvement of practising artists and designers with Art Education was rightly the envy of other countries. Until the Secretary of State is able to give some assurance that the views of artists, designers and art educators are to be given real consideration again by her department in planning the further develop-

ment of art education in this country it is clearly pointless to remain a member of an advisory body whose views are so consistently ignored. Ralph Brown.

Oakridge, Gloucestershire.

HAVING SUFFERED more than once at the hands of autocratic principals of autonomous art colleges when a student, I'm rather at a loss to understand why Patrick Heron sees them as a haven of freedom for the art student. I suspect that much of the good work produced in such places was achieved in spite of, rather than because of, the way they were run.

Not that I'm in favour of incorporation into the Polytechnics: I resigned as a Governor of Hornsey College of Art in 1967 mainly because of this threat. But after all, it was only substituting one form of hierarchical control for another. Patrick Heron misses the real point: colleges of art should not revert to their old archaic pattern, but should change so that the power of decision on course content, use of facilities and on discipline should be shared between staff and students, subject to certain sanctions by representatives of the taxpayers. The powers that some directors of Polytechnics have assumed could have, and should be, resisted constitutionally by faculty heads, staffs and students. As for "principals" and suchlike archaic posts: these should be relinquished and replaced by the election of chairmen of staff/student councils from among senior staff members.

Lately, the NCAD panels: what ever else they have not been, they did form a means whereby we designers met painters, sculptors, art historians and civil servants to compare opinions and proposals in a way they had never done before. To resign from the panels (though I've so often been tempted to do so myself) seems to me a despairing, rather than a resolute, act.—Sincerely,

Ken Garland and Associates,  
Designers,  
London NW 1.

More letters on the art schools crisis on Friday.

## ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

Open Until 7:00 Tonight  
For Social Sciences Students  
City Market, Portland Street  
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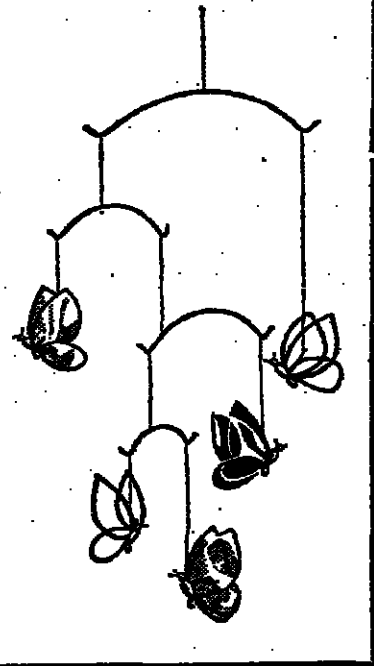
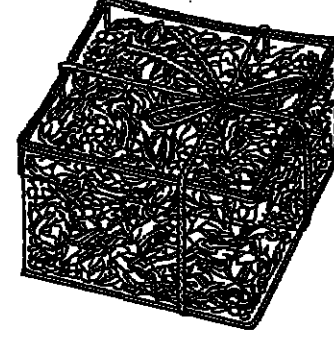
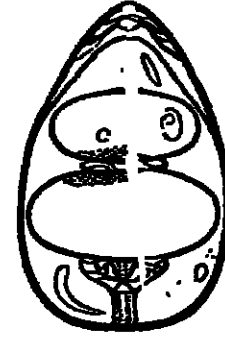
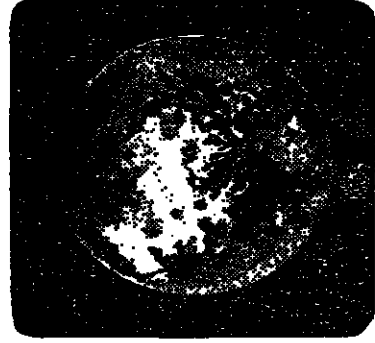
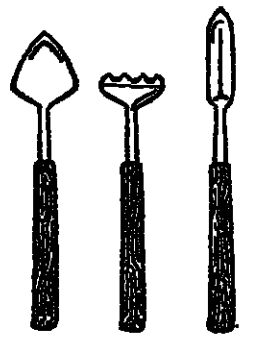
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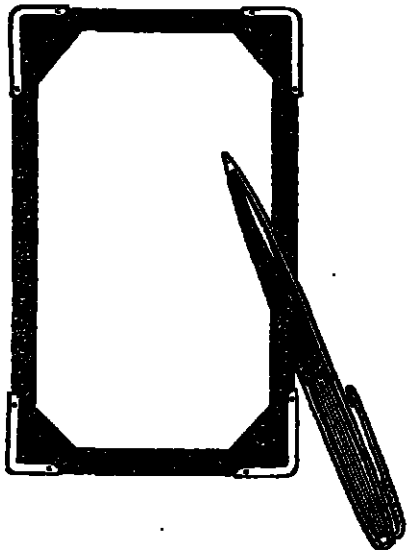


# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Christmas presents • Angela Lansbury • Working at home

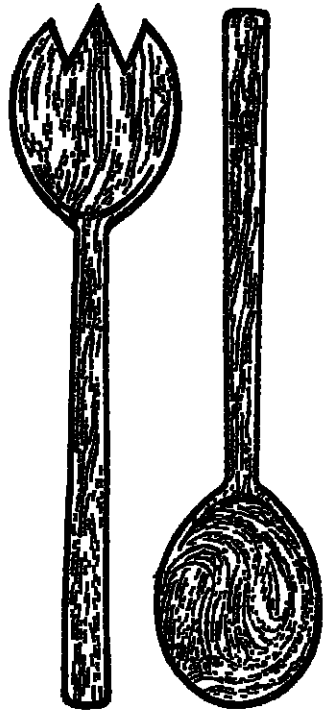


Top row, left to right: Harrods house plant tool set, and moisture meter; earth coaster: Christian Action cherub; Wedgwood paperweight; Floris pot pourri; Briglin mobile  
Right: Oxford oven mitt  
Left, top: Austin Reed memo pad; below: Oxford salad servers



## Nice and light

by DIANA POLLOCK  
drawings by Barbara Brown



TO give may be more blessed than to receive. It can certainly be more complicated. From now on the Post Office is issuing "last posting dates" every week and anyone with far-flung friends and families is already thinking of shopping, packing, posting. Obviously the relative cost of posting a nice little solitaire is irrelevant to the price of the ring, but it is maddening to discover that the price of the postage of your thoughtful present is almost as much as the initial price.

This small list of possibilities has been chosen by ounceage as well as for packaging and enveloping. Of course it is not all-embracing but, I hope, makes a change from the everlasting ties, gloves, beauty preparations (in those nastily named coffrettes), handkerchiefs, scarves, and slippers. It always seems to me an insult for a wife to be given a piece of household equipment as a handsome present. What husband would better love an employer if his Christmas bonus was a new rug for his executive toes, what secretary would smile pretty thanks for a new type-writer? So some of the ideas are also light-hearted.

**GARDEN TOOLS**  
HOUSEPLANT set of stainless steel tools: miniature trowel (7 1/2 in. long), spade (7 1/2 in. long), and fork (6 in. long), and nicely boxed cost £1.45 (32oz.) and all have wooden handles —

UK postage 15p. And Dipler Moisture Meter, 6 1/2 in. high, for measuring the right amount of moisture in the soil of any house plant, price £3.50. In sturdy cardboard box (2 1/2 oz.), UK post 15p. From Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW 1.

### FOR CHARITY

FOR SOME TIME now samples and illustrated leaflets from charities have been thumping on to the doormat. The 1959 Group of Charities, 224 Walworth Road, London SE 17, have a list of shops throughout the country selling charity Christmas cards as well as a list of the charities themselves. Send a large, self-addressed stamped envelope for both lists.

### PILLOWCASES

PATTERNED or embroidered pillowcases don't weigh much and are easily postable in a solid envelope. Some are sold with a cardboard stiffening slip which could be taken out to make them lighter, and the manufacturer's polythene wrapping changed for Christmas wrapping paper. Selfridge's, Oxford Street, London (as well as other stores in the Lewis Ltd group) stock Dorna "Supreme" "Terylene" cotton housewife pillowcases in pastel and flowered designs, plain they cost £1.25 a pair, patterned £1.95, and all weigh 12oz. Selfridges also have a deep-dyed range of

strong modern colours at £1.60 a pair. UK postage 13p a pair.

### MITTS AND SERVERS

FROM OXFAM'S Helping by Selling project, which commissions and sells the work of refugees and people in underdeveloped countries, quilted cotton oven mitts, gauntlet length to cover forearms, made by refugees in Hongkong, price 89p (4 1/2 oz.), and wooden salad servers, 12 1/2 in. long, made by blind, handicapped people in Haiti, price 89p (about 3 1/2 oz.) (UK post 10p). From Oxfam, 77a, Banbury Road, Oxford, who will send details of what the project has to sell. Mitts would go in an envelope, servers need boxing.

### CHERUBIC

BESIDES A SELECTION of attractive Christmas cards Christian Action, 104-5 Newgate Street, London EC 1, have some lightweight Christmas presents — all mail order from their headquarters, who will gladly send their price lists on request. For example, six thick paper cherubs, 7 in. wide, 5 in. tall (cut out and scored to three-dimensional ones), for decoration or place markers, price 39p (4oz.); framed print of the Christmas greeting from Fra Giovanni, date 1513, 15 in. x 10 in., price £1.77 (20oz.); melamine shopping list, works like a blackboard, 10 in. x 7 1/2 in., price £1.30 (12oz.); and a Countryside calendar, 8 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., price 80p (6oz.). All will arrive suit-

ably packed, so will be easy to repost. Prices include UK postage.

### POT POURRI

POT POURRI, in transparent polythene boxes tied with gold cord, comes in two sizes from Floris, 89 Jermyn Street, London SW 1, telephone 01-944 3885 — oblong, 2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., price 90p (2 1/2 oz.); UK postage and packing 5p; and square, 4 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in., price £1.44 (5 1/2 oz.), UK postage and packing 5p. Both have card covers and could go letter post, but it might be wise to put them in stouter cardboard boxes to prevent crushing. Floris also have a range of real sponges which are very light too (prices £2-£14), weight according to size. UK postage and packing about 10p.

### MEMO PAD

MEMO PAD in real black Morocco leather with gilt edges, measures 5 x 2 1/2 in. Fits into a jacket pocket. Paper for notes slips under four corners and there is an extra pocket at the back for spare paper. Price £3.75 (3oz.) in small cardboard box. Initials, gilt embossed. 25p each, UK post 25p from the Gift Department, Lower Ground Floor Austin Reed, Regent Street, London SW 1. Suitable to send letter post.

### COASTERS

THE EARTH - COASTER. 6 in.

square, is the invention of a young chemist. Base and surround are black "Perspex" centre a chemical under a transparent plastic window. Move your hand over the surface to create your own little abstract. Fascinating. Portable in a hard-backed envelope, price 85p (2oz.) D C Mobile of five butterflies with transparent plastic wings — red, blue, orange, yellow, green, hanging by nylon thread from wires cost £1.55 in box (3oz.). Both from Briglin, 23 Crawford Street, London W 1. UK post 5p each.

### CHINA

OBVIOUSLY CHINA and glass are not going to be as light as, say, a pair of cufflinks but Wedgwood have a selection of presentable things already in boxes, which make them easy to post. Black Jasper cufflinks, with white Stubbs horses or classic heads, come in a suitable little box, £7.95 (2oz.); small bone china specimen vases, £1.60 (10oz.); 1972 Calendar plate of a circus carousel, £2.30 (1lb. 10oz.); one of their range of collectors' mugs, e.g. Canterbury Tales, £3.25 (1lb. 6oz.). A glass paperweight (in foam packing) with opaque double-mushroom bubble centre, £3.10 (1lb. 4oz.). From Wedgwood showrooms or stockists — to order if not in stock.

### TOWELS

FROM A LARGE selection of matching face, hand, bath and bath towels plain patterned, printed, and jacquard woven — at John Lewis, Oxford Street, London W 1. My favourite is a classic with a terracotta ground, black arabesques and key border, and thin gold outline with the trade mark Stevens Utica (from US). All three would make a splendid present but any two would do. Sizes are: face cloth 13 in. sq., price 45p (2oz.); fringed hand towel, £1.25, 28 in. x 16 in. (4 1/2 oz.); and fringed bath towel, 48 in. x 26 in., £1.95 (12 1/2 oz.). Prices, sizes and weights of other sets vary but the choice is enormous, from the sentimental roses to strictly plain in deep modern colours. From all John Lewis Partnership shops.



Angela Lansbury—picture by E. Hamilton-West

## A face to remember

by TIMERI MURARI

THERE IS a certain amount of confusion at the beginning. Dee-dee, one of those high-energised American teenage girls whose lives seem continually fraught with many crises, is running around in ever-decreasing circles. Her erratic circuit consists of the bedroom, hall, bathroom, sitting-room, door, phone. At the same time, she alternates between brushing her hair and brushing off "everything" from her suede skirt. The speed with which she moves, resembles, at times, those Chaplinesque chase sequences.

In contrast, Angela Lansbury, her mother, who always seems just one room behind, is, like all mothers, trying to remain calm while coping with Dee-dee, me, the photographer, the phone, and her recently healed broken arm. Dee-dee finally exits with her sandwiches and her mother settles down on the sofa. "She's going rowing with her brother," Angela says and it sounds a reasonable explanation for the recent chaos.

In the past minor tableau and in the laconic explanation there emerges not only the obvious contrast between a highly Americanised daughter and an English mother but also the more subtle motivation as to why Angela Lansbury has at this late (by American standards) point of time attained stardom. In spite of nearly thirty years of submergence in the American way of life, and in that for greater pressure of conformity, the American film industry, she has emerged as English as she went in. She has clung to her English heritage not only because it may have involved the centre of her personal identity but mainly because it seems that it was the touchstone of her integrity in the shifting morals of Hollywood.

"When I first went to Hollywood in 1944, on a seven-year contract with MGM... of course I'm glad those days have passed. I was in the stable of starlets and you were expected to fit into a mould. Which I could never do. I remember that as a starlet one was

expected... it wasn't an order... I suppose you'd call it duty to your studio... to turn up at every premiere. We'd be fitted out in a studio dress, have our hair done in the studio and we'd be escorted... either by a producer, an assistant director, or someone... to the premiere. It was really a show of strength for the studio photographers, the film magazines, of the public. While the rest of her stablemates struggled desperately to become instant super stars of the silver screen, that wonderful American dream, she just sat and became an actress.

"I never wanted to be a star," Angela says, "because I am an English woman. I was brought up in the tradition of British theatre where a young actress can expect to spend six, seven years just working at acting until the time comes for her to star in some West End success or play the lead with some great actor in... Cleopatra or something. In America it is different. A young girl expects to become a star overnight. That's because there is no kindergarten of acting... like the repertory theatres here."

Because of her willingness to graft in a society of dazzling successes, Angela Lansbury survives today as one of the few grand dames of the American film world; while her contemporaries, the Lana Turners and the Esther Williamses, either descended or merely and as fast as they ascended or just faded into oblivion. As she admits, her 70 film roles have ranged over every possible combination — old, young, evil, good, starring role, and supporter and bit part. Yet there is no well defined image to her. As the photographer jokingly said to her: "I've seen you somewhere." Which was a truth. She is most probably buried deep in the subconscious of millions of filmgoers, her face not instantly recognisable, yet vaguely familiar.

Angela Lansbury, the grand-daughter of the leader of the Labour Party in the thirties, George Lansbury,

was born in London and went through the proper mill of the South Hampstead High School for girls and a school of singing and dramatic art in Kensington. In 1940, she and the family were evacuated to America where she won a scholarship in acting. In 1943, while working in Los Angeles, she went to audition for a part in "The Portrait of Dorian Gray" and ended up playing the cockney maid in that classic thriller, "Gaslight." And from there she went on from contract to contract struggling against the mould that Hollywood producers insisted on forcing her into.

"My career only really began... at least for me I think... when I broke away from contracts," she says. "My really big break came when I starred in 'Mame.' You never got to see it here did you?" she asks wistfully. "It was my fault really. I played in it for two years and I'd had it up to here." She chaps her throat. Unfortunately as it may have been for British audiences, Miss Lansbury finally became star quality in the eyes of American producers and audiences.

"I suppose you could call me bankable. I know I have a whole lifetime ahead of me in acting... either as the star or in a supporting role. But honestly, what does a young star look forward to? I mean what can Dustin Hoffman or Elliot Gould do next? They can try to make one movie a year but it will be so boring. And with the state the film industry is in, there's so little chance."

Not that it really worries Angela Lansbury, for she is also that rare American actress who can work on the stage as well as in films. Success has brought her, apart from those minor pleasures like owning a house in Ireland and the ability to commute back and forth across the Atlantic, the opportunity to star in a stage musical next year which is to be produced by her brother. And after that, who knows? Maybe that final accolade: instant recognition.

## Homework with tears

MAUREEN O'CONNOR on the possibilities for working at home

ON A SOUTH LONDON housing estate half a dozen women spend their mornings beat over primitive looking machines trimming cosmetics brushes. The raw materials are delivered to them, the machines provided and set up in the kitchen or, in one case, in a bedroom cupboard, and the finished product is collected. Working for a minimum of 25 hours a week the average earnings come to about £8. The brushes go on to fairly exclusive cosmetic houses and on to the nation's better dressing tables, and a cottage industry flourishes.

It is all part of a growing determination among housebound women to work, although it is probably prompted as much by the economic situation as by women's liberation. The traditional method of earning pin money was through the mail order agency and this still goes on, though it has to some extent been overtaken by the harder selling techniques of the door-to-door cosmetics firms and by "party" selling. But there is a limit to the amount of lingerie and plastic ware you can sell your friends and at the moment there is more interest in actually going into home production of one sort or another.

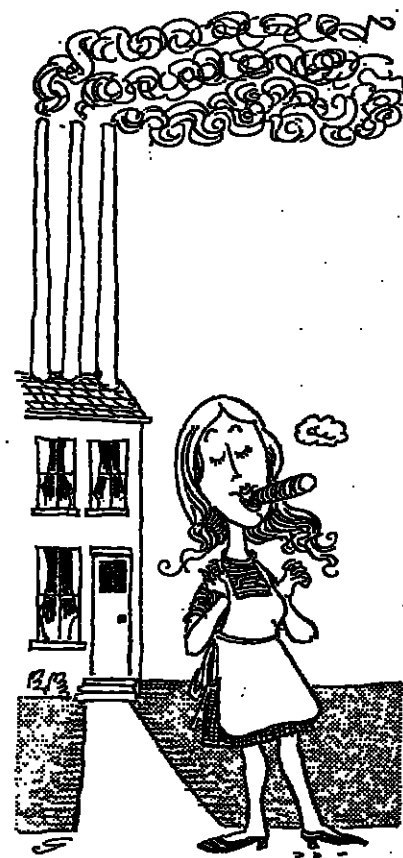
The easiest method, of course, is simply to make use of some skill gained before the children came along and confined the housewife to the home. Teachers can still teach: coaching for anything from the eleven plus to A levels brings in about a guinea an hour. Computer programmers, at least until the present recession, could still programme too, and earn. If they put their minds to it, something approaching their old salaries of up to £2,000 a year.

### Professional attitude

But the secretarial field, where so many women are employed before they have children, is a more problematical skill to make use of at home. Secretarial agencies report a small demand for home typists mainly because office employers seem to like having their staff where they can see them. And according to one agency supervisor, they may have a point because in her experience many home typists lack the necessary professional attitude to make a success of their work.

"They expect you to make allowances for the fact that the baby has spilt coffee over the manuscript or that it is late because of some family crisis. This is just not good enough. The home typist has to be better than the girl in the office, or she is just not commissioned again."

In any case secretarial work on this basis can be both boring and rather badly paid. Addressing envelopes at 15p a thousand, or typing highly technical theses at up to 50p a thousand words will not make the housebound secretary rich.



And as an experienced translator emphasised, the work has got to be very good. She works almost full time on editorial work and reckons that she can only earn about £1,000 a year after years of proving her worth, turning in immaculate work and meeting every conceivable deadline that has been demanded. Anyone less dedicated and less willing to put the demands of her employers before her family probably would not survive.

But women looking for work who do not have, or cannot use, professional skills often turn their sparetime activities to good account. Lampshades, jewellery, pottery, and seaside souvenirs are all marketable, and many women who begin by selling their wares to their friends go on to market them in local shops or even in the big London stores. One woman who began by crocheting ties for her husband and went on to investigate the market for them is now running a thriving business from her home.

Sewing can be a fruitful source of income too if one knows where to look for commissions. Dry cleaners often employ women to do repairs and invisible mending at up to 50p an hour, and much of this work can be done at home. Shops and manufacturers also employ women at home to do alterations and finishing off. The pay is not high but the work has the virtue of

being fairly regular. And anyone who can work as a dressmaker can usually find a steady clientele in any neighbourhood running up anything from dressing gowns to wedding dresses. The normal charge is about 50p an hour for dressmaking.

Even knitting, which so many women can do while watching television or even reading a book, can be turned to good account. Most of the large knitting wool firms employ women at home to produce garments for display purposes and to check patterns in the proof stage before they are printed. It needs to be emphasised, though, that to do this sort of work you have to be very skilled. The firms will want to see a sample of work and be convinced that the knitter understands the intricacies of tension and complicated patterns.

### Knitting advantages

Pay for knitting garments for display is according to the thickness of the wool: about 20p an ounce for a three-ply wool, more for a finer ply, and less for a thicker. A small fee is paid for making up the garment and fees are higher for knitters checking a pattern from a typescript. The great advantage of knitting as a career is that the employment is fairly regular and firms can usually provide as much work as an individual knitter requires to keep her busy. For the very skilled, checking knitting patterns can lead on to designing, instruction writing, and proof reading.

Homeworkers are not likely to get rich. If they can earn 50p an hour at home they are probably in a minority, and, like most women, well down on the nation's average hourly earnings. The great advantage is that work at home cuts out all the problems of travel and, in the case of mothers, child-minding which keep them housebound in the first place. But as one brushmaker who works with her baby playing at her feet said, you have to be pretty determined to work at home if you have very young children in the house. Trimming brushes can be very boring and she finds it necessary to force herself into a routine of so many hours' work a day to fulfil her quota.

Many homeworkers, not least the home typists who have gained such a bad reputation among employers, seem to start off full of enthusiasm and then allow themselves to be distracted. "You just have to ignore the family and get on with the work but it is very much harder to do that in your own house than in an office," said an experienced home typist. Perhaps as well as determination you need an understanding family if they are not to feel abandoned in favour of the typewriter or the brush trimming or sewing machine.

150,000



## The torture of Ulster

The Government is treating most seriously—as it must—the allegations that detained men have been tortured in Northern Ireland. The allegations are neither proved nor wholly credible; and it would be wrong at this stage to assume anything about them. But they have to be investigated as quickly and thoroughly as possible, and that is one of the tasks of Sir Edmund Compton's team. It is obvious that the appeal for a public inquiry cannot be granted. Police and army witnesses, from the time of their appearance, would become prime targets for the kind of IRA assassination that is now almost a daily occurrence.

The charges have to be treated seriously because they go to the moral roots and whole justification for British Government policy and army action in Northern Ireland. To many people in Great Britain, the use of the army in Northern Ireland, the introduction of internment, and the creation of barricaded ghettos are extremely repugnant. Yet many of us see no practical alternative. We know that for people in Northern Ireland the bombing, shooting, road blocks, searches by soldiers, threats by gunmen, and disruption of ordinary life impose an intolerable strain. But the strain is suffered by Protestants and Catholics alike; to end internment would only put more gunmen and bombers back on the streets, and to remove the army would lead only to a bigger carnage. Those who say that Ulstermen would "get used" to living within the Republic delude themselves: Ulstermen will fight rather than be absorbed unwillingly into union with the South.

There is, nevertheless, a nagging unhappiness in nearly all liberal opinion on this side of the Irish Sea. That is one reason why the charges of cruelty to prisoners have to be examined scrupulously. The superficial comparison with South Africa, Rhodesia, and Greece is too discomfiting to be ignored. It is a mistaken comparison: above all, because here the army is trying to protect the whole population, not just a privileged minority; and because, on the evidence so far, the army and police have acted generally with great self-discipline and restraint.

## Time to stop a trade war

Many fine words were spoken about creating a new world economic and financial order at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund three weeks ago. Was the reforming rhetoric a serious declaration of intent or just hot air? We shall have some idea of the answer by the end of this week. At least three important international trade and currency talks are taking place. If the impetus created at the IMF to reverse the continuing drift to monetary chaos and trade war is not to peter out, these talks must result in progress towards a global agreement.

The Working Party Three of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Group of Ten are meeting in Paris. Their job is to reach agreement on a new alignment of world currencies. This is the still active time bomb placed in the laps of the bankers and Finance Ministers by President Nixon's decision to cut the dollar link with gold. They will also want to make progress on the creation of a new world reserve unit in the place of national currencies and gold. In Washington, meanwhile, representatives of the Common Market will again demand an end to the US import surcharge and the Americans will demand an end to the discriminatory trade practices of the Six.

There are remarkably few smoke signals coming from the various trade and currency lobbies to indicate the chances of success in these talks. Comprehensive agreement looks depressingly unlikely. Indeed Mr John Connally, the Secretary of the US Treasury, believes that agreement on the complete range of exchange rate changes wanted by the US in order to reverse its enormous payments deficit is not really possible in the short term. He also attributes the present stalemate—the dangers of which have not been fully grasped by some world governments—to lack of a "political will" in Europe and Japan to find agreement. What Mr Connally means here

The comparison breaks down in other ways: there is an appeals procedure, for example, unparalleled in any of the oppressive countries; and, unsatisfactory though Stormont's record may be, it is a democratically elected Government that is being preserved. It must also be remembered that successive British Governments have pledged themselves not to allow a change in the status of Northern Ireland without the Stormont Parliament's consent.

No British Government can wash its hands of responsibility or involvement in Northern Ireland. Mr Heath's Government, like Mr Wilson's, has to do its utmost to protect the province from terrorism and disruption. It ought also to do its utmost—though previous governments have failed in this—to remedy the endemic poverty and unemployment that aggravate Ulster's ills. It must also make sure that there is no turning back from the reform programme. The justification for its presence is in preserving a democratic system that the majority in Northern Ireland want and in trying to secure equal citizenship for the minority. (It could usefully ban provocative flaunting of the Union Jack, but that is a side issue.) Some among the minority prefer a violent solution, but they cannot be allowed to bring it about by shooting and subversion.

The restraint and self-discipline of the army and police are in marked contrast to the conduct of security forces elsewhere—from Vietnam and South Africa to Kent State College, Ohio, and East Berlin. With rare exceptions the army and police in Northern Ireland can be proud of their record. But it would be demoralising for people here, as for the forces themselves, if anyone were to turn a blind eye to deliberate cruelty. Incidents can happen in hot blood; and interrogation must always involve some mental pressure. But systematic torture is intolerable and unacceptable. Miss Bernadette Devlin, in naming individual police officers in the House of Commons yesterday, is implicitly condemning them without a hearing; whatever she may have intended, it amounts to an incitement to the IRA to kill them. It is a gross misuse of her position. The Compton Inquiry ought to report publicly as soon as it can. Until then, judgment must be suspended.

is that Japan and most European countries, including Britain, have not permitted their currencies to revalue sufficiently in relation to the dollar. Given the American desire to achieve a turnaround of about \$13,000 millions in her balance of payments the present "controlled" float of the currencies would achieve, at best, about half this improvement. The Europeans and the Japanese, on the other hand, say that a turnaround on the scale demanded in Washington would precipitate a slump. They also demand an abolition of the import surcharge and the discriminatory US tax disincentives against their exports as a price of further cooperation on the currency front.

There are, fortunately, a few barely discernible pieces of silver lining on the black economic clouds. Voluntary restraint of Japanese exports of textiles to the United States has been agreed. Mr Connally has also hinted that he may reward the West Germans for their relative generosity in allowing a big revaluation of the mark by exempting German imports from the surcharge. The point is that not even the West Germans have permitted the full revaluation of the mark; if only because the existing revaluation is already pricing West German exports out of world markets and threatening a recession in West Germany itself.

However, it may be that behind Mr Connally's harsh words and unrelenting style of realpolitik the US authorities are prepared to make substantial concessions at this week's talks. Without them agreement on parity realignment and trade liberalisation is unlikely. The intertwined problem of currency parties and trade protection does not get easier to unravel the longer it is allowed to continue. If the mounting fears of serious world recession are not to get out of hand, this week's talks must result in tangible evidence of progress towards agreement.

## Formosa's lonely future

The outcome of the debate at the United Nations over Chinese representation will have only a marginal effect on Formosa's future. Its policies and international standing had already been shaken by the announcement that President Nixon would be visiting Peking.

President Chiang Kai-shek has few choices open. He could abandon the fiction of leading the government of all-China. If he had been far-sighted he would have done that long ago. But this claim is his own justification for the Kuomintang's political domination of the local Formosans who make up 85 per cent of the population. A Nixon-like turnaround to establish relations with the mainland is remote. Either

course could lead to a revolt against him.

Any hope for an independence of sorts appears to lie in a change of government and continued economic prosperity. But this in turn depends on Formosa's backers. The rapprochement between Washington and Peking has made other South-east Asian countries wary of too close an association with Formosa. No country is more aware of this than Japan, which has willy-nilly become the direct inheritor of many of the United States' Far East problems. It has considerable historical and economic links with Formosa. The future of relations is under intense debate. But Japan has also noted how in the end Formosa became an embarrassment dispensable in favour of Peking.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Although over a decade has passed since robins, dying in convulsions on an American university campus, alerted conservationists to the dangers of the new pesticides, it seems that, in spite of the widespread and repeated dissemination of the evidence which has resulted from research in the intervening years, the warning still goes unheeded in some quarters. Thus a few days ago the gardening correspondent of a national daily blandly advocated the use of chlordane to kill earthworms in lawns. It is true that the writer mentioned that this was a persistent pesticide, but I fear that the average gardener would not get the warning implicit in this adjective—in this context it means "indestructible, and therefore capable of being transferred in food-chains from one creature to another." Since our lawn-frequenting and worm-eating blackbird is the British counterpart of the American robin, users of any chlorinated hydrocarbon (in spite of the allegation that the victims of such treatment will conveniently die underground) to keep their lawns free from worms, may be greeted by a sight much more repulsive than worm-casts—birds in the slow, convulsive death-throes of organic chlorine poisoning. By a timely coincidence I have just seen a catch of some 60 large crayfish caught in The Glyne near Woodstock: whatever one's feelings on such matters, there is comfort to be found in the evidence of such abundance of this crustacean, for of all aquatic creatures it is probably the most sensitive to polluted or poisoned water—it was, in fact, a key witness postmortem as to the toxicity of the campus robins' diet of worms.

W. D. CAMPBELL

SINCE declaring his profound unease at the negative and destructive side-effects of technological growth some three years ago, Dr Aurelio Peccei has become famous in every Western European country except Britain. For, unlike those normally involved in environmental or global limitation protests, Dr Peccei is very much a committed industrialist. Vice-chairman of Olivetti, a board member of Fiat and managing director of Italconsult, a large Italian management "think-tank," he may well have seemed—to his Western industrial colleagues—to have turned down the advocate. To Tory politicians, dazzled by EEC markets and Heath oratory, he may look like the Devil himself.

But he is on the side of the angels and he does not misuse words. The benefits of technology are well known and technological power is enormous and growing rapidly, he says, "but we are so intoxicated by its magic as to forgo control over it and disregard its unwanted side-effects or the consequences of its use or abuse." While the stream of human activity grows bigger and faster (the through-put measure of GNP) we are "no wiser to grasp where it leads us, or to re-order or to re-direct it."

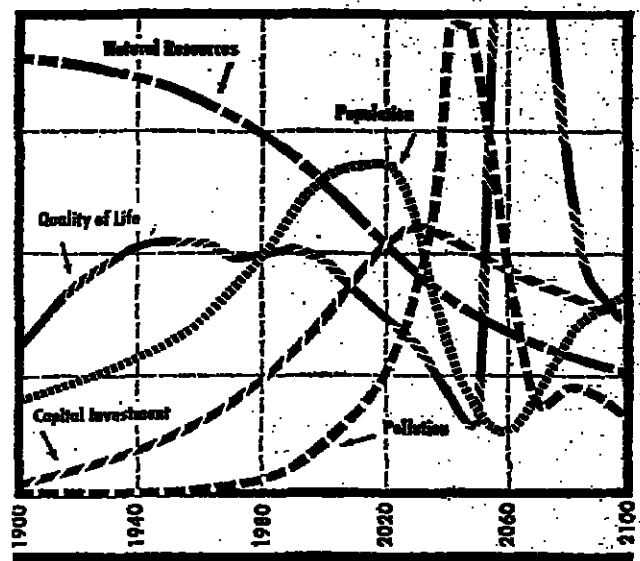
In some ways this is what a lot of people have been saying for much longer than Dr Peccei, but he goes further and peers into the future. "Few people realise that the world is now heading toward macroscopic disorders—ecological, political and social. These are not just ghosts of the future. An undeclared state of emergency already exists and alarming symptoms appear practically everywhere, warning us that grave ills are simmering and may flare up at any moment with world-wide repercussions."

The quotations, published earlier this year in the Italian magazine "Successo," indicate a sense of reality and of fear entirely alien to British industrial top-brass or politics. Yet when, in 1968, Dr Peccei founded the Club of Rome, he did so because he realised that mankind's predicament was global and that the threats it contained arched right over traditional structures, both philosophically and operationally. His "alarming symptoms"—the unstable and potentially explosive interaction of spiralling consumer-orientated technology, populations growth, resources depletion, ecological imbalance, and concealed degradation of the quality of life in even the most advanced societies—are unprecedented and call for unprecedented action. Somehow, he says, we must unite in a common aim to achieve understanding of the interactions and, ultimately, stability.

The obligation, he argues, is on the West to initiate the

## Readjusting our sights...

TONIGHT, Dr Aurelio Peccei, industrialist, economist and founder of the Club of Rome, is guest of honour at a House of Commons reception before giving the Automation Council annual lecture at the Confederation of British Industry. His theme is to be "How to survive," and as ANTHONY TUCKER reports, this implies radical changes in the attitudes of Government and industry.



CLUB OF ROME shows a sample prediction by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology model of "The Predicament of Mankind." It assumes an increase of 20 per cent in capital investment in an uncontrolled world. It shows the already apparent decline in the Quality of Life (from "World Dynamics" by Jay W. Forrester).

movement and to shoulder much of the burden. "A good knowledge of the dynamic present, how it differs from the past and what kind of future it may herald, is the starting point of everything." Hence the Club of Rome, an informal association of about 50 industrialists, humanists, scientists, economists and planners, which include such luminaries as Alexander King, Scientific Director of the OECD, Dr Hugo Thiemann, Director of the Battelle Institute, Geneva, and Dr Saburo Okita, Director, Economic Research Institute, Tokyo, as a supragovernmental ginger-group.

In 1970, matching action to word and supported financially by the Volkswagen Foundation, the Club of Rome commissioned Professor Jay Forrester and his systems dynamics and management department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to construct an interactive model of "The Predicament of Mankind." In this model major factors such as capital investment, resources depletion, pollution, populations, the birth and death rates and some qualitative factors, such as the

quality of life, are interlinked by basic feedback mechanisms.

By real world standards the model is simple yet its interactive relationships are complex and unpredictable. They can, however, be manipulated to show the effect of differing policies. The first findings, published in the US as a book under the title "World Dynamics," were salutary. The choice before mankind, on his present expansionist route, is either disaster or more dramatic disaster.

This initial work, too simple to be taken as fact but serious enough to have stimulated—even in this country—the interest of both the Science Research Council and the Natural Environment Research Council—is now being followed by the construction of a more detailed model. The hope is that this will unmask the most critical interactions which, in greater detail, will later be examined at the Battelle Institute. Eventually guide-lines for policies may be laid down.

But, if this sounds academic and remote, both the study and the Club of Rome have already

made an impact on policy. When the science Ministers of 24 nations emerged from the OECD meeting in Paris, last week, they had agreed unanimously that science and technology had to be steered into a radically different direction, and that from now onward "economic growth" should take second place to "improving the quality of life." The OECD may not be as hard an arrangement as the EEC, but its membership is much larger and embraces not only European and near-Eastern countries, but also the US and Japan.

The science Ministers met to discuss a document "Science, Growth and Society" prepared independently for the OECD but bearing much of the stamp of the Club of Rome. Mrs Margaret Thatcher was, it turned out, too busy at Brighton to attend. However, all member countries were represented and, since the discussion document roundly condemned economic planning for its emphasis on growth, not quality, and attacked present application of science and technology on similar grounds, the meeting was expected to be explosive.

Instead of an explosion there was almost total agreement, expressed after the meeting in a formal communiqué which declared the need for new and urgent efforts to bend research, development and innovation "to meet social needs such as environmental quality, health, education and urban development" and that there had to be a "more effective management and control of technology in the public interest." With plans for inter-governmental meetings to determine priorities, for international studies of the negative aspects of any proposed technology policy, and with the promise of a marked increase in research aimed at solving the problems of developing countries, the meeting approved proposals which might startle parent governments out of their complacency.

In Britain at this time that would indeed be miraculous for the one thing that Mr Heath does not want to know is that the old days of EEC expansion are about to come to an end and that responsible people throughout the Western world no longer regard expansion of any kind as a prime goal. Mind you, neither Dr Peccei nor others who seek stability would have been overjoyed by a comment made at the weekend by President Nixon's Science Advisor, Dr Edward David who, on his way back from the OECD meeting to Washington summed up his policy advice in one sentence. "Technology assessment is fine as long as it doesn't mean technology arrestment," he said. This would certainly be the view of the CBI and of Mr Heath and his merry expansionists. Dr Peccei's view, it will be found, is more cautious, more realistic and more deeply based.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Some birds of ill-omen

Sir,—While listening to Alistair Cooke's "Letter from America" on the radio I was interested to hear the comment that on October 12 New York's Kennedy Airport was closed for a time to allow a flock of wild geese to fly over.

One cannot avoid drawing comparisons with the situation that is certain to occur at Foulness Airport. Foulness is at present the winter feeding ground of up to 10,000 Brent geese, two-fifths of the world population, and they migrate 3,000 miles from their breeding area in the Soviet Union to this part of the Essex coast each year. Undoubtedly, they will still make this journey when the third London airport is built there.

I suppose that it is a very rare event for aircraft movements to be halted at Kennedy.

### Containing internment

Sir,—The power of internment without trial in conditions of maximum security gives the authorities such complete and unchallengeable power over internees that there must always be a risk of abuse of that power. Even if there is no abuse, the situation in Northern Ireland makes allegations of abuse inevitable.

Can there not be a person appointed to hold a kind of watchdog brief for internees? His duties should include an Ombudsman's job of looking into complaints, but he would have a wider power to act on his own to inspect conditions, witness interrogations and so on. He could make sure essential information went to relatives. He could perhaps assist internees in making representations about release.

He would take up complaints with the authorities. Ideally he should report to the United Kingdom Parliament, since responsibility to Stormont would hardly inspire confidence. If the State decides, rightly or wrongly, that it has to make use of the exceptional and repugnant measure of locking them up without trial, it surely has a duty to ensure a minimum of decent treatment. The right man with carefully defined powers, doing the job I suggest, could help to enforce it.

Peter Crane.  
1 The Croft,  
Hanging Houghton,  
Northampton.

Airport because of the migrations of birds—if it were not a rare event the occurrence would not have been news—but what of Foulness? One can only speculate, but it seems quite possible that the airport would come to a standstill at least once each day during the winter months when the geese are on their feeding grounds.

Apart from the geese, airline pilots will have other bird hazards with which to contend. Close by, on the Maplin Sands, up to 2,500 wigeon are found in winter. These ducks are apt to fly after dark and thus represent an additional risk. At any time of the year up to 2,000 mallard are present and other ducks are found in smaller numbers.

Any pilot who succeeds in avoiding these birds will also have to chance his, and his passengers', luck against the tens

of thousands of smaller wading birds which flock to the Maplin Sands and, with every aircraft take-off or landing, will be wheeling around the airport and its vicinity in flight.

From a bird-strike point of view the choice of Foulness by the Government is sheer folly. The savings in cost, if any, and the better prospects for road transport to and from the airport will be eliminated by the waste in terms of human lives lost as a result of the inevitable aircraft collisions with birds. The Roskill Commission seems to have listened to the ornithologists and conservationists when they decided against Foulness, but the Government thinks it knows better. Only time will tell.—Yours faithfully,

Roger A. Dewey  
66 Jersey Road,  
Hounslow,  
Middlesex.

### Why the obvious must be stated

Sir,—You are right (in your leading article "Mr Carr's other I.R.A.") October 16) to recognise the potential value of the Code of Industrial Relations Practice and to distinguish between the usefulness of the Code and that of the Industrial Relations Act to which it is related. In providing authoritative standards of conduct and method of industrial relations practice the Code will meet a long-standing need in British industry.

You are less than fair, however, in describing the Code as being full of clichés and self-evident truths. In doing so you are echoing, it is true, the reaction of a number of experienced industrial relations practitioners. Such a reaction, however, fails to distinguish between the minority of British

companies which have long had sophisticated industrial relations policies and procedures (and to whom the truths are indeed self-evident) and the large majority which manifestly do not.

If it is a statement of the obvious that managements must handle industrial relations at the highest level it is equally obvious that most ignore and avoid such responsibilities. The Code provides a long needed stimulus to introduce professionalism into an aspect of management in which it has too frequently been absent.—Yours sincerely,

J. H. Mulholland,  
Principal Lecturer in  
Industrial Relations,  
St Helena's College of  
Technology.

### The burden war will make worse

Sir,—Mr John Grigg (October 16) seems to be saying that unless India gets more aid she will be forced to go to war "for the refugee burden is intolerable."

I cannot see how declaring war would help to solve the refugee problem. It would aggravate it, to my mind. Fighting on the borders of W and E Pakistan is bound to produce more refugees and greater chaos.

We are assured that there is a trickle of refugees returning to their homes. This is what we should encourage. The refugees were not "evicted"

—they streamed out in pain. Conditions should now allow them to return if roads and transport are available.

War would help no one. I can hardly think India would wish a war on two widely separated fronts. The West and the UN should give more financial and non-partisan aid to enable the work to be done where it is needed. Would sanctions encourage Pakistan to allow the UN or anyone else into West Pakistan to help restore conditions?—Yours faithfully,

J. H. N. Mason,  
78 St Augustine's Avenue,  
South Croydon.

### Diagnosing our ills

Sir,—What better celebration of, and follow-up to, Mind Week could there be than a radical questioning of the basic assumptions, and attitudes underlying the incidence of those maladies— "heart attack / ulcers / dandruff / shingles / acne / alopecia / nervous breakdown / suicide . . . and . . . an early grave" listed in your light-hearted leading article of October 16?

We treat the symptoms, but dare we even mention the fundamental cause? Is it not high time we questioned the widespread worship of some of our sacred cows? Must anything, yes, anything, be done in the sacred name of "progress," whatever the physical, psychological or moral consequences? Must we be forced to adapt ourselves to the pace and relentlessness of our own technological creations?

What is it that is leading us inevitably on towards the complete annihilation of space and time, so that one day we shall succeed in being in two places at once? What validity have the devices inscribed on the banners of our twentieth-century crusaders— "The Bigger The Better," "The Newer The Better," "The Quicker The Better"? Are we in the grip of an impersonal force beyond our control? We certainly sometimes act as if we were.

Should we not, at least, have the courage to bring this whole issue out into the open, and ask the relevant and important questions? Perhaps the very asking of the questions will lead us to the answers.

Jack E. Gregory,  
53 Ashengrove Road,  
Raywards Heath,  
Sussex.

### Royal rebuke

Sir,—Your leading article ("Mission not quite complete, October 8) criticised Emperor Hirohito. In the further, self-righteous terms, for not apologising for "barbarities" perpetrated during the Japanese military occupation of much of Asia between 1941 and 1945.

Can you point to an occasion when an English monarch felt it necessary to apologise for atrocities (such as the Amritsar massacre) perpetrated by the English during centuries of Imperial occupation of much of Asia and Africa?

Patrick Bushaw,  
Syriam University,  
New York.

FOR THE HIGH ENJOYMENT OF THE FINEST HUMANA DOGA (HUMAN CIGARETTES)

**PUNCH**  
HAVANA







*'It would be well... to create procedures for effective scrutiny of existing delegated legislation... and, say, setting up a powerful joint committee with the Lords to work out afresh how Parliament's control can be reasserted.'*

IT WAS, to put it mildly, a mistake for this summer's White Paper to say nothing about parliamentary sovereignty and about parliamentary checks on the Brussels institutions. It is not tragic that this encouraged some comic exaggeration: "No erosion of sovereignty forsooth," cried Sir D. Walker-Smith, MP, in the July debate. "There has been no bigger erosion of the power of Parliament since Cromwell contemptuously sent the House packing 300 years ago!"

Much more important is the effect on the less-committed—those who could just go along with the terms but who, deep down, have no real adjustment to the end of Britain's post-war hopes of holding on to an independent rôle. They are particularly sensitive to charges that the EEC will push this decline as far as surrender of the very sovereignty of Parliament to some foreign bureaucracy or institution. George Darling, MP, who is active in Europe, probably spoke for others when he asked what was to be done to create democratic control of Brussels where, as far as he could see, none really exists so far. He received no answer and later made it clear that on this ground he would vote against British entry.

The case for pooling some aspects of national (as opposed to parliamentary) sovereignty was put effectively by many MPs. Norman St John Stevas, for example: "It is only within a wider European union that British interests, both economic and political, can be safeguarded in today's world. No economic strength—no foreign policy; no integration—no successful defence policy; no pooling of resources—no influence in the world."

Lord Halsam, however, made it clear that this pooling was to be (no matter what the ideas and ideals of the founders and enthusiasts) "à la Pompidou"—a confederation of sovereign states with "concerted economic policies and joint institutions for limited purposes." The instrument of power, the police, the armed forces, the legislature and the Cabinet, though they may lend themselves to the common institutions as enforcement agencies, but only each within its own territory, are in the hands of the members. And Lord Halsam is what explains the effective power of veto, by which member States exercise *de facto* a right of veto; when their fundamental interests are involved.

As for the charge of loss of sovereignty through unlimited duration of the Treaty, Lord Halsam was equally clear: there are many hundred such treaties, and the power to renounce them remains. "Power is a question of fact, and power is the reality of sovereignty."

No one, however, dealt with the fears about the rôle of Parliament—the concern that lending our institutions as enforcement agencies may increasingly reduce Parliament to a rubber-stamp for decisions taken by others without democratic control.

It is, of course, true that under the Community Treaties the Brussels Council of Ministers and the Commission have power, within the precise fields defined for the creation of a common market (in coal and steel, agriculture, industrial goods) to issue regulations which are directly applicable in the member States and directives which set out the goal but leave the states free to decide on the legislative means. "International legislation" is the revealing definition of lawyers for treaties of this kind. Exactly as many internal British laws it is, in large part, outline legislation, stating the principles of action and leaving the details to be applied by regulations as "delegated legislation."

Does this process involve erosion of the power of Parliament? We should first look at the current rôle of Westminster's Parliament in such legislation, together with what its rôle ought to be in Community law-making; and then we have to examine the powers and composition of the European Parliament of the EEC to see what democratic control that will give for us once British MPs join it.

Now Parliament does not actually make policy or initiate legislation in the British system. It is the Government, the Cabinet, which makes the

## No erosion of sovereignty, forsooth!

The Common Market debate opens in the Commons tomorrow. DONALD CHAPMAN, a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, discusses issues which will affect Parliament if Britain joins the EEC—a subject in which he is uniquely qualified after sitting as MP for Northfield from 1966-70 and chairing the Commons Select Committee on Procedure

Illustration by Richard Yeend



choice between alternative policies and then submits the choice to Parliament for consideration—and, in the form of legislation or spending plans, to be tested against public opinion as expressed through Members of Parliament.

We can complain only if the EEC practice falls short of this. The rôle of Parliament is to advise, to be watchdog, to formulate the contrary viewpoint, to have voted the law or the spending, to scrutinise the effectiveness of its use. As mentioned already, detailed matters are often left to Ministers through "delegated legislation."

In the light of this, what is Westminster's job when it comes to the regulations and directives which will begin to flow from Brussels, once the principles of the Treaties have become law?

The case of those who complain about the regulations would be more convincing were it not that Parliament has already almost abandoned its rôle



on delegated legislation. Some two thousand "Statutory Instruments" are made each year (curiously enough, about the same total as in the EEC in recent years). Only a handful need an affirmative vote in Parliament before they can come into effect. About half could be annulled if Parliament voted against them within a time limit of forty days; otherwise they take permanent effect.

It would be well, therefore, for the House to create procedures for effective scrutiny of existing delegated legislation—exactly as it has, this last Session, started on systematic scrutiny of Government spending in another area where so much had been abandoned. Among proposals are: increased powers for the Statutory Instruments Committee, special days and special committees for the debates (or "Prayers" as they are called), and a powerful joint committee with the Lords to work out afresh how Parliament's control can be reasserted.

Once these reforms have been made the House will be in a better position to consider the delegated legislation coming from Brussels. Doubtless it

will be applied in Britain by Statutory Instruments or something like them.

The next point to consider—anticipating a legitimate objection to putting the regulations from Brussels on all fours with internal Statutory Instruments—is Parliament's ultimate check on the origin of the Orders. After all, it will be said, ordinarily the Government can, in the last resort, be censured and defeated in the vote: no such possibility exists for Orders from the EEC. But is this really so? The policy-making body of the EEC is the Council of Ministers, acting on suggestions put forward by the Commission. It is the Council which issues the policy regulations, clothing the principles of the Treaty, e.g. the form of the Agricultural policy) while the Commission is mainly confined to making regulations under powers conferred by the Council to execute agreed details. Even in coal and steel, where Commission powers are greater, the Commission makes sure it is always carrying the Council with it.

The UK Minister, especially with the unanimity rule agreed between Mr Heath and M Pompidou, will thus be involved and fully behind every regulation. Parliament's further task, therefore, is to keep checks on him. Parliamentary Questions and occasional debates are clearly insufficient for this, for entry to EEC means considerable adaptation and the regulations will have extra importance. At the very least, what seems to be needed here is a Select Committee on European Affairs, as in Belgium. It should have the task of reporting to the House in three main fields: Ministerial policy in the Council; major regulations—i.e. those which, in internal laws, would be important enough to require affirmative votes before taking effect; and the work of the 36 MPs who (in work on 100 days and more each per year) will be representing Britain in the European Parliament.

If procedural improvements like these are made, then we need hardly fear for the sovereignty of Parliament. In the case of directives (as opposed to regulations) Ministers will, in any case, need to introduce Bills to carry out the policy they have agreed in Brussels.

In both cases, it will be the job of Ministers, exactly as now, to carry the House with them, standing foursquare behind the Brussels decisions and calling on their majority to back them up in the voting lobbies if need be. They must, exactly as now, go down with their policies if defeated, and give place to others who will go back there and demand something different.

*'The work may be less glamorous than the direct clash of government and opposition in the Commons: creative committee work usually is.'*

THE European Parliament is not the poor thing it is usually made out to be. Back in 1958, it was impossible to start the EEC with such a set of democratic institutions. European federalism, supra-national ideals, were in full retreat. Ambitious plans for a European Defence Community had been wrecked; and the high-flying scheme for a Political Community had gone down with it. The one going concern (apart from the Council of Europe—a body with no real powers at all) was the Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). This had its High Authority of independent officials, deliberately designed to take out of national hands the creation of a common market in heavy industry, which was thought to be the potential source of new nationalist power.

The parliamentarians of the ECSC Assembly could, in the circumstances, only go back to pressing for functional progress—an extension of the common market idea beyond coal and steel. It was in this atmosphere that the EEC proposals were drafted. The High Authority was paralleled by a Commission: and the Council of Ministers, the supervisory assembly and the Court of Justice were added.

There was, and there still is, logic in this approach. The main job of the Commission (leaving aside its executive powers and its rôle as "guardian" of the Treaties) is to provide at each stage the "European solution" for each proposed step of unification adopted in the Treaties. It is the Council of Ministers who then make the policy decisions and are the legislative body in the strict sense. It acts only on the plans first formulated by the Commission, seeking a consensus in dialogue with it: this ensures that the truly European approach is considered first and not just a set of lesser inter-State bargains. In legislation, however, the Ministers are, in effect, covering national policies and (so far—up to 1970) providing the money from back home—remaining, therefore, answerable to their national parliaments.

The Assembly (taken over from the ECSC, and now the European Parliament—E.P.) could thus hardly expect at that stage either to be passing Com-

munity "laws" or to be carpeting Ministers. It accepted an advisory rôle, with its eye on the future, and the Rome Treaties lay down about 20 areas of high policy where the Parliament must be consulted before decisions are taken. It had to accept supervisory power over the Commission, not the Council power, that is, over the truly European part of the institutions, but power involving, in the last resort, the right to dismiss.

It is not difficult to see that this was, however, an embryonic legislative rôle—because, first, the Commission realised that the right to censure and dismiss meant that the E.P. must be fully involved and that a sense of shared responsibility must be created so as to retain public backing; and secondly, because any text agreed between Commission and Parliament, once put to the Council, can be amended only by unanimity.

The sceptics do not perhaps know how far the institutional relationship has been developed on these foundations. Nor do they see the strides that are almost certainly ahead in the 70s.

For a start, the system of enforced consultation means that the E.P. is in on the ground floor during preparation of Community legislation. This is



something that the Westminster Parliament lacks and complains about: everyone is apparently consulted in the preparation of British Bills except the two Houses! The Commons Procedure Committee has just returned once again to this topic, but dares to press for pre-legislation committee work only in areas totally outside high policy. Further, the Commission presents its plans for each year to Parliament and debates them with it. It reports every two months on progress generally, and attends both committee and plenary meetings to join in the debates on individual issues. For its part, the E.P. does not confine itself to opinions that are requested through its dozen committees: it prepares reports on future policy and presses its views on the Commission. In 1970, for example, the committees held 264 meetings (with sub-commit-

tees and working groups in addition) and prepared no less than 326 Reports, two-thirds of them on basic problems of the Community.

A system of both oral and written Questions exists and there were about 800 last year. Although there is nothing like our Question Time, a member would make Westminster serious; major Questions sponsored by a Committee or Political Group can be taken orally and followed by immediate debate. This can be developed into effective interrogation.

Perhaps more important, and holding high promise for the future, is the contact between the Council of Ministers and the E.P. It goes already well beyond the letter of the Treaties. The Council now answers Questions as well as the Commission (with all the possibilities that that opens up). A member of the Council is present at all plenary Sessions, often the President pro tem. Ministers hold two colloquies per year with the Political Committee and one in plenary Session, with no subjects effectively barred.

A quite startling advance has come under the Davignon proposals. Under these, the EEC now coordinate foreign policy continuously through senior civil servants and twice per year in formal meetings of the Foreign Ministers—after which the chairman reports to the E.P.'s Political Committee. How Westminster should envy that! The Commons would dearly like to be able to grill the Foreign Secretary in the intimacy and informality of a committee meeting. Fidelity in legislation generally, the Council has agreed that it will always give reasoned explanations to the E.P. where its advice is not accepted on major issues.

Even in connection with the Association agreements with outside States, progress is heartening. The E.P. is to give its views at each stage and before final signature. And parliamentary relations with the Association States (some of them, ironically enough, members of the Commonwealth) go well beyond anything that Westminster enjoys. Through the formal joint Parliamentary Conferences, meeting often overseas, the E.P.'s knowledge of the countries with whom they match what we achieve inside the Commonwealth.

Finally, the all-important area of finance, the keystone of parliamentary control of the executive. The breakthrough has been made. By stages in the 70s the Community is to develop independent resources from the Customs levies and tariffs. From 1975 the E.P. is to have the last word over that part which deals with the functioning of the Community's institutions—limited sums, but sums which actually cover the functioning of the system. More significantly, the Council has accepted that, in 1973 and in the context of the enlargement of the Community, it will consider plans which the Commission—a tireless supporter of increased parliamentary control—is preparing for formal extension of the E.P.'s powers, and finally, it has fully accepted that any progress towards monetary and economic union must provide for democratic parliamentary supervision.

Many ideas for the extension of powers are being considered, and the entry of the UK may well be the moment for preparing them, giving powers over the Budget; a voice in the actual appointment of the Commission; the European Parliament actually to vote the main regulations and directives; development of Question Time and perhaps the right to censure the Council.

Last of all, direct elections. With about 40 days of plenary session per year, dozens of committee meetings per member, and days needed for travelling and consultations or work as Rapporteur for a Committee, the tally of days absent from Westminster will be well over 100 per year. The burden will be—already is—impossible. The Treaty provides for direct elections and some countries are preparing laws for them. So far, France is holding up general agreement—but as the powers extend and as we move to the late 70s, they are bound to come for at least a part of each national delegation.

So over there in Strasbourg and Luxembourg the constitutional relationship of Ministers to Parliament is being built—step by step. The Community's independent personality emerges. The work may be less glamorous than the direct clash of government and opposition in the Commons: creative committee work usually is. The sceptics should go over and examine it. Given the perspective they will indeed find that democratic parliamentary control is being built at a fair pace, to go hand in hand with the control that Westminster can exercise.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Social consequences of a brush with the law

Sir—Social consequences of a brush with the law can be far worse sometimes than the financial loss to an innocent individual. A clergyman's wife found innocent by a court of a charge of stealing a tin of beans from a store, human nature being what it is, will still be branded as a thief or shoplifter by most of the community, and will suffer far more in a village where everyone knows each other's business than in a big town.

The same can happen to a man held in custody and subsequently acquitted. To most people, quite truthfully, he has been in prison.

Now there is talk of using bankruptcy proceedings to make criminals compensate their victims. In bankruptcy proceedings you are assumed guilty until you are proved

innocent. It means you can't trade, your mail is confiscated at the Post Office, however rich you are, the bank can't even lend you the price of a phone call, your employees are promptly dismissed, tenants and creditors are informed, and you get off the hook, you have to pay off everything you owe at 100 per cent—a forced sale of your house perhaps!

Again, human nature being what it is, whether eventually discharged or not you are regarded as a bankrupt by most people. And all because you might, for instance, have "borrowed" a friend's uninsured boat after a booze party and sunk another boat in an accident and not had the ready cash to pay off when asked.

Just as a store detective can land the vicar's wife in court through a misunderstanding, an equally disastrous misunder-

standing can occur in a court staffed by professionals when, as happened locally, a Registrar in a county court slapped a receiving order on a magistrate owning a profitable business when a disputed debt claim against him was put forward.

The law can and does unwittingly punish the innocent and over-punish the guilty. Either the stigma of being "in the dock" or of being bankrupt must be eliminated, or those who suffer unjustly from such causes must have compensation.

Eliminating the stigma would degrade human nature and be undesirable. But if compensation is paid, people would cease being equal before the law in such cases. One would not expect Judy O'Grady in the presents of a town to get the same compensation as the Colonel's Lady in Camberley or Cotenham—Yours faithfully,

R. D. Leakey.

Sutcliffe House, Settle, Yorkshire.

### Justice?

Sir—The Magistrates' Association might well have at its disposal "counsel" able to put up a good case against Harold Brayshaw's observations of the judicial process. If so it's a pity it didn't. The evidence put by its secretary in support of its case is feeble, to say the least. (Letters, October 16).

He complains that the Guardian, along with all other papers, did not quote a certain part of speech to his association. This omission would seem to be serious indeed until one realises who the Lord Chancellor is. No one is this necessarily a gratuitous piece of impudence. Lord Halsam is a man of considerable intellectual stature; and a just man if ever there was one. He is, however, at the same time, one of our more erratic political luminaries—capable, in his off

moments, of uttering the most incredible nonsense.

That the daily journal chose to publish an extract injudiciously quoted in his letter by Secretary Brayshaw is not surprising. They were obviously too embarrassed to refer to it. No talented commercial was ever so absurd as insulting to our intelligence. (Letters, October 16).

Then Mr Brayshaw lets his self down again when, in citing Harold Jackson, he accepts uncritically the story of the woman who was convicted of a crime committed at a time when she claimed to have been in gaol, he goes on to say, "know nothing of the facts of the case but I am sure the court had good reason." No further comment!—Yours sincerely,

N. Racliffe, 5 Cavendish Avenue, Buxton, Derbyshire.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



**Fyt**  
Custom-builders  
of rubber  
and plastics  
injection  
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machinery

## Davies urges European mergers

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, yesterday urged for bigger transnational companies in Europe in areas of advanced technology like aerospace, nuclear power, and computers.

Mr Davies' speech—to a federal Trust conference in London—coincided with an announcement in Frankfurt that European companies had agreed in principle to form a unit to pool experiences in high-temperature nuclear reactors. Although no agreement was signed it is generally considered that the meeting could lead to a major breakthrough in European nuclear cooperation.

The intention is to eliminate widespread duplication of effort while trying to preserve competition. Participants hope will be significantly cheaper collaboration along agreed lines rather than to proceed independently along different lines.

Mr Stanley Brown, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, led the British team and said afterwards that the meeting could be the start of something very big. Other participants were the French-owned utilities of France, Italy and the German utilities RWE, KfW, and VEW.

Technical collaboration will be a technical level providing information exchange about the design, construction, and running of high-temperature reactors, but this could easily lead to something bigger. At present Britain and Germany are cooperating in the development of a common market in Brussels which has been concerned at the way that nuclear resources in Europe have been wasted through each duplicating each other's efforts at a time when America is making a coordinated effort to develop specific systems.

Legal experts in the participating countries are to work out details and a new meeting in December will probably take final decisions on forming a new company. Mr Davies yesterday said that to take full advantage of the common market it was important to create Europe a climate which would allow companies to grow their optimum size and efficiency.

We all know that there are areas of industry, particularly in advanced technology like aerospace, nuclear power, and data processing, where individual European companies find it increasingly difficult to do it alone.

The Community's development will be jeopardised unless it creates the conditions to enable them to match in size and strength the efficiency of giant corporations of the USA and Japan. Success will bring immense benefits to the advantage of each member of the Community.

Earlier Mr Davies called for community regional policy to complement national efforts to ensure that the prosperous areas of the Community did not grow more prosperous at the expense of those in greater need and to ensure there was no unjustified bidding up to attract rationally mobile investment.

He said he saw nothing in the Community's regional proposals that would in any way endanger British policies and the Government welcomed them.

## Market rush puts £140 M price tag on THF bid

By LINDSAY VINCENT

With no special board meeting of Trust Houses-Forte being convened to discuss Monday's adroitly-timed takeover approach from Allied Breweries, the stock market yesterday took the view that Allied—or any other candidate—would have to start the bidding at upwards of £140 millions.

Speculators and at least one big buyer stormed into the market as soon as trading opened yesterday and from an over-night price of 144½p the 80p share in the two-way business. Both buying interest and the price weakened towards the close with the shares edging back to 175p. This capitalises the catering and hotel group at around £138 millions.

It was widely suggested that the broker who was in the market buying aggressively all day was acting for Allied Breweries. Allied declined to disclose whether it was buying or not—and further declined to say whether it held any shares in Trust Houses-Forte ahead of Monday's bid approach.

As an associate the takeover code requires that Allied will have to disclose any purchases by noon today—and similarly any subsequent market deals. Presumably so too would Sir Charles Forte, who was also rumoured to be active in yesterday's dealings.

Sir Charles probably now controls up to 20 per cent of THF's capital, which makes him the biggest single shareholder. By contrast, the other directors have only small holdings.

It is known that Sir Charles was aware that the depressed share price that resulted from the still unsettled boardroom rift between Forte and THF factions had made the group vulnerable to an approach and he, for one, would not have been caught completely flat-footed by Allied's move.

Over the past month or so, and before Allied's approach, he had poured over £500,000 into the market—to try to relieve selling pressure. And possibly with Allied in mind, he has arranged bank facilities to enable him to purchase further and larger parcels. This, of course, would strengthen his position in the ensuing board discussions—whatever the developments.

At the THF itself yesterday, there was an informal meeting of directors who had previously arranged to gather for their intermittent "policy" discussions—but it was neither a formal nor full-board meeting. The secretary, Mr Desmond Durban said: "No board meeting has been arranged and there is no further comment to make at this stage."

It is thought possible, however, that the first opportunity for all directors to gather and discuss the approach might not be until Friday. This is the previously-arranged date for directors to meet and discuss the report prepared by two directors, Mr C. A. McIntock and Sir Charles Hardie, concerning

Barriers to entry are erected partly by agreement among clearing banks and partly because of the Bank of England's restrictions. Conditions for entry into the banking system are in no way clear and depend largely on the whim of the authorities. Mr Griffith went as far as consulting the law library of the London School of Economics, but found no guidance.

There are certain more specific restrictions. Possibly the most important is the clearing system itself over which the clearing banks have effective control.

Unless these restrictions are removed and the clearing system as it is made clear—as it is for example in America—much of the competitive aspect of the Bank of England's policy on competition and credit control will remain a dead letter.

Lack of competition in banking can come about either because of a formal cartel, or through collusion either explicitly or more likely, tacitly. After all, there is no formal cartel in the United States or Canada yet banks follow one another quickly enough in getting their interest rates and other policies into line—though the First National City Bank may have departed from tradition if reports that it is to have a floating prime rate to move automatically with rates in the money market, prove to be true.

There is no need for explicit collusion for uniform banks to develop since the sort of "competition" that exists in American banking quickly ensures uniformity.

Yet the products offered by the banks—operation of accounts, lending and other financial services—could be subject to as much competition as other products. Real competition, as Mr Griffith suggests and as we often call for in these columns, should give all institutions a free hand in the provision of financial services.

But there may be further long-term benefits if Britain enforces the rest of Europe. For the moment the British spend considerably less on

the affairs of Sligwick and Jackson. This is the publishing subsidiary of THF which came into the group via a transaction between the private interests of Sir Charles Forte and his old public company, Forte Holdings, and which has been the source of some discontent between the respective factions.

Meanwhile, it became clear that the takeover panel is unlikely to intervene on the voting structure which gives the council of trustees as many votes as all the other shareholders. A spokesman indicated that as the voting strength is there for all to see, it would not be correct for the panel to try and change a company's articles of association.

The trustees of THF have shares worth only a nominal £22,500 (against THF's paid capital of £19.63 millions) yet they control 50 per cent of the votes. The Trust is not permitted to sell its shares for this reason, the 1970 merger between Trust Houses and Forte Holdings had to take the form of a "reverse" offer.

Chairman of the trustees, Lord Hacking, is apparently receptive to THF receiving an offer—a bid would at least be one way of solving the intractable boardroom rift—but court approval would be needed to change the Trust's charter.

Ahead of THF's full board meeting, it is probable that the question of a financial adviser will be settled—and this could be a sign as to whether the Allied approach has in any way acted as a mild panacea for the board's problems.

Sir Charles Forte has in the past preferred to handle his business with the minimum of assistance from the City's merchant banks, and even the merger with Trust Houses was conducted without their intervention. Trust Houses has in the past used J. Henry Schroder Wagg but that firm was yesterday unable to say whether it would be acting in this situation. One suggestion was that there should at least be an adviser for the shareholders—if not the board.

As well as suspicions that either Sir Charles, or Allied or possibly both were buying THF shares yesterday, there was no shortage of other possible buyers—like Rank Organisation, Watney Mann, and the perennial in major bids, British American Tobacco.

The deep-seated, director-induced, difficulties at THF does not alter the fact that it is an

## Denmark plans 10% import surcharge

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The Danish Government announced yesterday that it intends to introduce a 10 per cent import surcharge "to stabilise the economy" and seeks parliamentary ratification within a week.

Britain and Denmark's other EFTA trading partners will discuss the move urgently when the EFTA Council meets in Geneva tomorrow.

There was no official British comment available last night—British comment is again somewhat inhibited, as it was over the US surcharge, by the fact that import surcharges were a British innovation.

Denmark is suffering from a heavy balance of payments deficit—the current account deficit was some £185 millions in the year up to June, which is the equivalent of some £2,000 millions for the UK. Prices have been rising at more than 5 per cent annually, and growth is down to 2 per cent.

It is hoped that the surcharge will stimulate growth and improve the balance of payments.

Devaluation, which would offer a more direct route to surplus—and certainly one more acceptable in EFTA and to Denmark's prospective EEC partners—seems to be ruled out for political reasons. Denmark devalued with Britain in 1967; this led to the fall of the then Government and failed to put the trade balance right, though the deficit was for a time reduced.

Denmark bought £220 millions worth of goods from Britain in 1970—nearly all of it machinery and transport equipment, and all liable to the surcharge, which covers everything except raw materials and some foods.

It is proposed that the surcharge should be tapered off and abolished by April, 1973; it would stand at 10 per cent for six months, 7 per cent for a further six months, and then at 4 per cent for the rest of the period.

There was little evidence of agreement between the EEC countries yesterday, however. The French are said to put the improvement needed in American payment at less than \$5,000 millions, and believe that anything more would merely cause depression in America.

Everyone could at least agree to disagree with the United States' own estimate of \$13,000 millions, which has not been revised by the Americans in spite of the fact that the International Monetary Fund, the OECD, and America's trading partners all say that it is far too high and would call for too great a sacrifice overseas. The revised figure of the various estimates made by the nine in Paris yesterday fell between \$5 and \$6 millions.

The huge discrepancy between this and the American estimate makes it almost impossible to discuss the measures which the Group of Ten should take to correct the

the freedom permitted in the content of company chairmen's statements.

Speaking to a meeting of accountants in Wolverhampton last night, Mr Robert Willott, Editor of "Accountancy Age," said: "I cannot believe that the average shareholders can hope to interpret accounts objectively if a chairman shows an irresponsible attitude to the wording of his statement."

In its present form the chairman's statement was a vehicle for erecting the backcloth of his choice, against which the subsequent statutory report and accounts are read.

As one who has to plough through company accounts and statements day by day, Mr Willott's is a sentiment I can heartily endorse. All too often chairmen's statements are more political than financial, and in many cases consist of a list of excuses for profit setbacks, standstills, or missed forecasts. Rarely is the blame accepted, but always the credit.

Statements should be more factual and less opinionated. Mr Willott wants published accounts to contain future projections, including the assumptions made by the company is arriving at the forecasts.

He also wants the Government to make cash flow statements compulsory in published accounts, and to introduce legislation for the conduct of insurance companies which showed "some real understanding of the business."

After busy trading the FT All Share Index closed yesterday at 182.32, a gain of .36 on the day. Business was mainly confined to second line issues and the FT Industrial Ordinary Index showed a small fall.

NOT BEFORE time, an accountant has called for Government action to restrict

IN LINE with the "Growth Fund" forecast a fortnight ago of profit "over £200,000," Nantyglo and Blaina Estates

A profit by any name

## OECD leaves decisions to the Ministers

By HELLA PICK

The international monetary crisis remains deep and stubborn. So far this week, the Paris meetings of Treasury experts from the United States and the other members of the Group of Ten have done little except confirm once again the need for trading nations to agree on a solution to the economic first-aid plan to restore the United States economy both on the domestic front and internationally.

Anthony Harris writes: The adjustment needed to correct the US balance of payments over two years may cut growth in the other trading nations by up to a third of a percentage point—which is also one third of the improvement in European growth forecast by the OECD.

These show the US, with a 6.3 per cent growth rate well ahead of Europe, at 4.8 per cent. This might now, apart from any setback to growth caused by prolonged currency uncertainty, be trimmed to 4.5 per cent.

The detailed OECD growth forecasts are not yet available, but they normally come fairly close to official forecasts in the countries concerned, which would imply a rate of about 3½ per cent for the UK, though this might rise as high as 5 per cent during the recovery phase for a few months. France is also projecting improved growth. The sick men of Europe on present projections are Germany, which is forecast for 1.8 per cent growth in the OECD figures, and Italy, only marginally better. Germany is also the country worst hit in Europe by the dollar crisis.

Leading article, page 10

Trident's thrust misses

In spite of extremely impressive figures from Trident Television, the holding company formed by the merger of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees Television, the shares dropped yesterday to close at 67p.

Dealers perhaps had hoped that the cut in the Government's TV levy together with increased advertising revenue would bring even greater benefits to the company.

Trident reports pre-tax profits of £195 millions for the year ended May against the interim forecast of £1.6 millions and combined profits of just £779,000 for 1969-70. At the same time the chairman Sir Richard Graham talks of further growth during the current year in his interim report.

With a final payment of 18 per cent the board has raised the dividend total to 25 per cent, against the forecast of just 15 per cent.

Rediffusion doubles its profits

Another television company to report preliminary results yesterday was Rediffusion Television, the 50 per cent owned subsidiary of British Electric Traction.

Pre-tax profits, which include earnings from the group's interest in Thames Television, have more than doubled from £1 million to £2.3 millions.

The final dividend on ordinary and "A" ordinary shares goes up to 13½ per cent, making 20 per cent for the year against just 8½ per cent.

There is also a final dividend of 2 per cent, making 8½ per cent, against 6½ per cent, on the non-voting participating preferred ordinary shares.

£3M British Steel contract

The British Steel Corporation has won a contract from the Gas Council understood to be worth more than £3 millions.

The corporation's Tubes Division is to supply 81 miles of steel pipe. Work will start next month at the 44in. mill at Hartlepool, which has been on single-shift working since redundancies in August.

BSC said the order would ensure continued operation of the mill on the single-shift basis. Negotiations were in progress for certain other orders for the mill.

## Dates the key to 'insider' row

From MICHAEL BLENDELL

Sydney, October 19  
Dates appear to have become of paramount importance in defending the share dealings of former chairman and managing director of Queensland Mines and Kathleen Investments, Mr E. R. Hudson.

In the seemingly endless—and possibly interminable—struggles between himself and former fellow director, Mr M. R. L. Dowling, Mr Hudson today issued a statement denying the allegations Mr Dowling made before the Australian Senate Select Committee yesterday.

Mr Hudson said that under no circumstances could his sales of stocks be regarded as insider trading.

I have not used any inside knowledge for my financial benefit," he said.

The argument over whether Mr Hudson was an insider trader hinges on purchases and sales made by himself through his family company Talbot Investments, which was formed as an investment company in March, 1970.

Mr Hudson threw the argument into more confusion yesterday when he said the first assays of drill intersections from Stabar had not been received from the assays in Adelaide until October 3, 1970.

The last quarterly statement issued by the board of Queensland Mines showed that the assays were received on September 22, 1970.

The difference in dates is highly significant because on his own admission to an earlier Senate hearing, Hudson sold several thousand shares on September 24.

The pound

Spot sterling traded within narrow limits opening at \$2.4898 in the wake of a stronger trend in New York overnight but it drifted back to close \$2.4904. Sterling lost ground in the forward market though there were indications that Hudson's recovery just before the close. Losses never amounted to more than five points, however.

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.4898	2.4898
London	2.4904	2.4904
Frankfurt	1.75	1.75
Paris	1.75	1.75
Geneva	1.75	1.75
Basle	1.75	1.75
Brussels	1.75	1.75
Amsterdam	1.75	1.75
Stockholm	1.75	1.75
Copenhagen	1.75	1.75
Helsinki	1.75	1.75
Tokyo	1.75	1.75
Singapore	1.75	1.75
Bombay	1.75	1.75
Calcutta	1.75	1.75
Rangoon	1.75	1.75
Colombo	1.75	1.75
Madras	1.75	1.75
Delhi	1.75	1.75
Jaipur	1.75	1.75
Bikaner	1.75	1.75
Udaipur	1.75	1.75
Varanasi	1.75	1.75
Allahabad	1.75	1.75
Lucknow	1.75	1.75
Patna	1.75	1.75
Bihar	1.75	1.75
Orissa	1.75	1.75
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West Bengal	1.75	1.75
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Nagaland	1.75	1.75
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Mizoram	1.75	1.75
Tripura	1.75	1.75</







# ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## THEATRES

**ADOLPH (836 7611)**, Sat. 7.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME** with the immortal songs of KEAN & HAMLET. **SHOW BOAT** with the immortal songs of KEAN & HAMLET. **ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.** **ALDWINCH** Joyce's 836 6404. **EXILES** (Tonight, tomorrow, 7.30, Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31, 1.11, 2.11, 3.11, 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, 8.11, 9.11, 10.11, 11.11, 12.11, 1.12, 2.12, 3.12, 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, 8.12, 9.12, 10.12, 11.12, 12.12, 1.13, 2.13, 3.13, 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, 8.13, 9.13, 10.13, 11.13, 12.13, 1.14, 2.14, 3.14, 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, 8.14, 9.14, 10.14, 11.14, 12.14, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.16, 2.16, 3.16, 4.16, 5.16, 6.16, 7.16, 8.16, 9.16, 10.16, 11.16, 12.16, 1.17, 2.17, 3.17, 4.17, 5.17, 6.17, 7.17, 8.17, 9.17, 10.17, 11.17, 12.17, 1.18, 2.18, 3.18, 4.18, 5.18, 6.18, 7.18, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18, 11.18, 12.18, 1.19, 2.19, 3.19, 4.19, 5.19, 6.19, 7.19, 8.19, 9.19, 10.19, 11.19, 12.19, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 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## POST OF FULL-TIME LECTURER IN PRINTMAKING

**Application forms can be obtained from:**

**The Secretary and Treasurer**  
**EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART**  
Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF  
and should be returned by 12th November, 1971

**Details giving age and experience to the  
Manager, Sales Operations,  
Marshall-Fowler Ltd., Britannia Works,  
Gainsborough.**

*All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.*

The closing date for applications is Friday 7 January 1972. For further details and an application form, please write to the Secretary, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, marking the envelope "DC".

degrees, qualifications and good teaching experience are essential. Knowledge of Creative Embroidery and/or Printed and woven textiles is essential. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Director, Normal College, Bangor, North Wales.

Closing date, October 31, 1971.  
Successful applicants need not re-apply.

and plans) and take up appointment from January 1, 1973.  
of application, which should be  
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 Employees, Room 3000

Continued on Page 17

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 Excellent position, good  
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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

**Solihull Education Committee**  
**TUDOR GRANGE**  
**15 GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
 Applications are invited for the post of **Head of Tudor Grange** to be available for interview on 25th October 1971. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee.

**West Riding County Council**  
**Education Department**  
**COUNTY STAFF OF TEACHERS/INSTRUCTORS OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**  
**PERIPATETIC TEACHER OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS**  
 (Principal Teacher) required to work in the western area of the West Riding.  
 For qualified teachers salary will be in accordance with the County Council's scale of remuneration. Successful candidates will be appointed to the post for a period of three years.

**Riding County Council**  
 Applications are invited for the post of **Head of Tudor Grange** to be available for interview on 25th October 1971. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the school and will report to the Committee.

GENERAL

SOMERSET

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers for the following posts.

**VISOR ON THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED/ELDERLY**  
 2,199-22,766  
 The holder of this post will be primarily responsible for developing the Department's work in relation to the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1960.

NCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER

2,199-22,766 (under review)  
 Social Division Office

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers with broad experience to be responsible to the Social Services Officer at Weston-super-Mare for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

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 Social Division Office

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH**  
**DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY**  
**Lecturer in Children's Dentistry**  
 The University wishes to appoint a keen young Lecturer who would like to join a team teaching a new integrated course in Restorative Dentistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Cape Town**  
**Faculty of Music**  
**LECTURER IN VIOLIN**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Violin. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Dundee**  
**Resident Architect's Department**  
**POST OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT OFFICER**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Furniture and Equipment Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Leicester**  
**LECTURESHIP IN ZOOLOGY**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Zoology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Essex**  
**Department of Economics**  
**SENIOR LECTURER/READER**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Reader. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Keele**  
**CHAIR OF HISTORY**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Chair of History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**Sheffield Polytechnic**  
**DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**LECTURERS IN SOCIOLOGY**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Sociology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**  
**APPEAR ON PAGE 16**  
 The Hatfield Polytechnic  
 COUNSELLOR  
 Applications are invited for the post of Counsellor. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**City of Oxford**  
**SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Social Services Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Leicester**  
**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Malaya**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Sydney**  
**LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN MICROBIOLOGY**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Microbiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Southampton**  
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Tasmania**  
**LECTURESHIP IN LAW**  
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of this Divisional Office.

**University of Manchester**  
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Closing date for applications: December 31, 1971. For further details and application form write to: School of Modern Languages, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY.

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# Francis has his say in the end

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: Swindon T. 1, Birmingham C. 1

Two businesslike teams showed off the better side of Second Division football at Swindon last night. Dave Mackay, now bringing Swindon round to his way of thinking, showed them in a first-half lead but Trevor Francis countered experience with youthful skill and endeavour and engineered the equalising goal at a crucial time in the second half.

The high spirits began with a couple of sharp tacks on Francis — just to show that Swindon recognised where main attention had to be paid. And another early confrontation between Bunkell and Birmingham's Page ended with both players in a heap under a bench seeing five audience men. Fortunately, neither player needed the attention so readily to hand.

But Francis soon found a clear way as his neat football found the ball across goal to Taylor who stumbled and let a fine chance escape. Page and Campbell were unobtrusively successful in the middle so that Birmingham were able, at this point at least, to show the major attacking enterprise.

There was a sharpness, too, in the Birmingham build-up which Swindon could not match until Thomas sprang through on the right and crossed for Francis, the best City could do was to concede a corner kick. Mackay tried to keep the tempo high but found Rogers not ready to catch the error. Mackay pushed one free kick to the celebrated Swindon goalkeeper but found him quite prepared. A through ball from Fuller, however, brought a sharper response and Martin needed a long, sliding

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The rumoured exchange between Villoren of Ipswich, and

Palace sign two from Celtic

The guard is still changing at Crystal Palace. Yesterday its club signed two Celtic players, John Hughes and Willie Wallace, for an estimated £50,000. This brings the total spending in the past month to £185,000 on five players, but they are still looking for more.

They have sold three others for around £300,000—a balance of £115,000 and two players. The full list of comings and goings at Selhurst Park since September 21 is (from Palace): John Hughes (from Celtic) £50,000; Willie Wallace (from Celtic) £50,000; John Craven (from Celtic) £30,000; Bobby Kellard (from Leicester) £25,000; Bobby Bell (from Blackburn) £25,000; Hughes and Wallace (from Celtic) £50,000.

Palace's last deal was through by Arthur Watt and Bert Head, Palace's chairman and manager, in Glasgow yesterday. Celtic's manager, John Toshack, interpreted preparations for tonight's European Cup match with the Maltese champions, Silema Wanderers, to mean that Celtic had sold both internationals, both forwards and both aged 29, will play for Palace against Coventry on Friday night.

Hughes has played eight times for Scotland, the last only two seasons ago, and was with Celtic for 12 years. He is surprisingly unaffected on the ground for a man of six foot. Wallace has won six caps and played in Celtic's team that won the European Cup in 1967. He joined the club from Hearts for £30,000 five seasons ago. He scored 23 goals last season and, like Hughes, has played for the first team this season.

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GERD MUELLER... Bayern Munich's powerful international centre-forward, who is a doubtful starter for tonight's match at Liverpool

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# Unimpressive workout by Terrell

By JOHN RODDA

Bernie Terrell, of Edmonton, the Southern Area welterweight champion who is to fight for the British title, kept in practice at the Royal Albert Hall, London, last night, when he beat Frankie Lewis from Akron, Ohio on points over eight rounds.

Terrell was to have fought Ralph Charles for the British title last night, but the champion withdrew because of a hand injury and Lewis, who boxed a draw against Johnny Stracey at the last tournament was brought in as substitute.

The margin of victory was a point—39 to 38—but Terrell was in danger of defeat when, in the fourth round, he suffered a gash under the right eye. Lewis had been careless about where his head rested when they were boxing at close quarters and it looked as though the injury had been caused by a buff. He got a warning from the referee but he was still often not paying great care about his head.

Most of the fight was untidy but Terrell showed the better boxing and the greater stamina. Lewis became tired in the last three rounds, but earlier he had caught Terrell with several hard blows and it was not an impressive display by a man challenging for the British title.

David Needham, who won the Commonwealth title in the flyweight division when he convincingly outpointed a tough and experienced professional, Billy Hardacre, of Liverpool, over eight rounds.

Needham, a southpaw, relies heavily upon his old amateur style of jabbing from long range, but once he is inveigled into close quarters he can hold his own. The referee scored the contest 40-38.

Needham dominated the first four rounds without doing more work than he wanted to, using the ring, and snapping shots over the top of Hardacre's guard.

Towards the end of the fourth Hardacre at last got through to close quarters, and showed that he was capable of ruffling the young Needham. Yet he could never sustain the pressure for long, for Needham was nimble of foot, and could check him with counter punches from either glove. There was another hard burst from Hardacre in round five, but after that Needham seemed to gain in stature, and he finished the last three rounds, not only jabbing, but winning many of the exchanges at close quarters.

A fault in Needham's make up is that, in boxing at long range, he is not carrying his weight over the blow. The contrast was sharp, for he always seemed stretched, and this was not always punching his weight.

Eight rounds welter: Bernie Terrell (Edmonton) outpointed Frankie Lewis (Akron, Ohio). Eight rounds feather: David Needham (Edmonton) outpointed Billy Hardacre (Liverpool).

By DAVID LACEY: Queens Park Rangers 1, Luton T. 0

The fair and fierce which took Queens Park Rangers from Third to First division in successive seasons has been replaced by deeper, less spectacular, but less brittle qualities, which were well illustrated in last night's nervous victory at Shepherd's Bush over a resilient Luton Town team.

After a swift rise and equally precipitate fall Rangers appear to have found their true station, namely a comfortable position in the Second Division which leaves room for hope rather than anticipation. Last night's win keeps them tucked in behind the leaders who are probably no better equipped for life in the First Division than are QPR themselves.

Their match with Luton could have been decided by the first half, but the game was a close-run thing. The teams scuffled back and forth across the grassy pitch in a drawn, sliding in and out of trouble, a produced nothing, whose pattern was obscure but whose purpose seemed wavering.

A large part of the game rested squarely on the centre-half, Michael for QPR, who was equipped for life in the First Division, who defied all attempts by the front runners to disturb their respective commands. On the night, Michael, slipped, often made impressive gestures in attack but not until the 88th minute, when Sahl headed a shot from Coventry late last week.

In the 54th minute of the first half, however, Marsh, a darting forward to meet a pass instead of waiting for it, gained a precious second in which to outwit the defence for the only time in the evening, and pushed the ball through a space to Leach, who ran in from the left to score with a rising shot.

Luton, with Keen, Givens and Slough, giving them a longer, heavier stride in midfield, often made impressive gestures in attack but not until the 88th minute, when Sahl headed a shot from Coventry late last week.

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# Arsenal in confident mood

From ALBERT BARHAM

Zurich, October 19

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# Guilty Skelmersdale are fined £1,500

By DAVID LACEY: Queens Park Rangers 1, Luton T. 0

Expenses forms regarding payments made to players other than those in the first team were not completed and many of the expenses forms in respect of which permission was not sought signed by the club official who had made the payment. Varying sums in excess of those permitted by Rule 25 were paid to players. Accounts were not kept of a "200" club organised for and on behalf of the club. The FA were notified of a deduction of £500 in the club's accounts. Football pools were organised for, and on behalf of, Skelmersdale for which permission was not sought from or given by the FA.

Mr. Gregory refused to comment on the ban but before it was announced he said: "We have been chairman of a club for a number of years and trouble comes you have to be a man and accept responsibility. My shoulders are broad and I can take it. I hold no animosity against the FA. The really annoying feature about these affairs is that some get caught and others don't."

The findings of the commission were:

1. That the club had been grossly mismanaged and that the members of the board had not exercised sufficient control over the affairs of the club.

2. That six directors who were in office at the time covered by the charges should be censured and warned as to their future conduct. They were: G. Stokes, E. Nelson, O. C. Gillies, R. E. Peabert, E. Lyon and F. Simmons.

3. That the chairman, Mr. W. B. Gregory, and vice-chairman, Mr. W. S. Gillies, must accept a greater share of the responsibility than the other directors and are therefore to be suspended from football.

4. That the club is fined £1,500 and ordered to pay the costs of the commission.

5. As the involvement of former director, Mr. J. C. Smith, in the affairs of the club appeared to be considerable at the material times he should be invited to appear before a further meeting of the commission.

6. Players who appear to have been involved in receiving payments contrary to the rules will be requested to appear before a commission.

The charges heard by the disciplinary commission consisting of Dr. Andrew Stephen, Professor Sir Harold Thompson and Major H. Wilson Keys on Friday were: That proper books of accounts were not kept by Skelmersdale; that the club had not properly maintained by the club; that the club's petty cash book was not properly maintained and

petty cash vouchers were not itemised.

Expenses forms regarding payments made to players other than those in the first team were not completed and many of the expenses forms in respect of which permission was not sought signed by the club official who had made the payment. Varying sums in excess of those permitted by Rule 25 were paid to players. Accounts were not kept of a "200" club organised for and on behalf of the club. The FA were notified of a deduction of £500 in the club's accounts. Football pools were organised for, and on behalf of, Skelmersdale for which permission was not sought from or given by the FA.

Mr. Gregory refused to comment on the ban but before it was announced he said: "We have been chairman of a club for a number of years and trouble comes you have to be a man and accept responsibility. My shoulders are broad and I can take it. I hold no animosity against the FA. The really annoying feature about these affairs is that some get caught and others don't."

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